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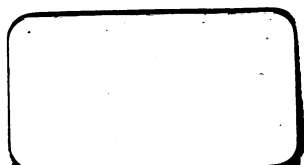
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ORTHOGRAPHIC
AIDS.



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ORTHOGRAPHIC AIDS ;
OR,
MNEMONICS FOR SPELLING,
AND
EXERCISES IN DERIVATION.

BY

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INTRODUCTION.

IN order that the intentions with which these Mnemonics have been written may be efficiently carried out, the Author desires to state, as succinctly as possible, the manner in which they should be used in class.

Each Mnemonic should be committed to memory by the pupils, and its principles explained, by them, to the teacher.

The exceptions and notes should be clearly pointed out, and, where necessary, committed to memory; the teacher should then question the class, individually, in a manner similar to the following, increasing or lessening the number of questions as he may deem fit.

Q. How do you spell *compliance*?

Why is the *y* changed into *i*?

A. In accordance with Rule I. "When adding to words terminating in *y*, &c., &c."

Q. Does the same change take place in the word *decaying*?

A. No,—Rule I. also says, "except when before it a vowel you find, &c."

Q. Why is the *e* omitted in *invading*?

A. Rule II. "At the end of a word if you find silent *e*, &c."

Q. Is the *e* omitted in *serviceable*?

A. No,—because "if *able* or *ous* follow soft *c* or *g*, &c."

Q. Why has *Almighty* but one *l*?

A. Rule IX. "Double *l* at the end of a word, &c."

Q. In changing the word single from an adjective to an adverb do we add *l-y*?

A. No,—Rule IV. "Words in *l-e* with the affix *l-y*, &c."

Upon each of the rules one hour should be devoted to questions similar to the foregoing examples, and when the pupils are tolerably perfect they should be questioned on the rules generally.

Dictation exercises should follow, the teacher taking care to intermix as many words bearing on the rules as he conveniently can. If the class be large, he should walk behind the pupils whilst dictating, marking the exercises as he proceeds, or be in some manner enabled, before the expiration of the hour, to point out all the errors, and register their number against the boys' names in the class book.

The plan upon which the dictation should be given will vary according to the invention of the teacher; the following, however, may be taken as a guide:—

Take a word or words from the *examples for sentence-building*, and upon these construct one or more sentences for the class to spell, either verbally or by pencil on their slates—thus, Rule II., the first and second words are, “arrive, invade.” The sentence built upon them might be—

“The *arrival* of the vessel was the signal for *invading*.”

or, “On *invading* the city we found a fresh *arrival* of troops.”

Such sentences as the above will also be found eminently useful when *framed by the pupil* as an introductory exercise to composition, in order to do which, the class may be directed to construct a certain number of sentences on a given number of words, the subject to be some familiar topic, such as History, Geography, Biography, &c., &c. For example—Rule I., the first and second words are, “army, destroy;” upon these words we may suppose a boy of 10 or 11 years of age to write—

“Cromwell's *armies* were celebrated for *destroying* ecclesiastical buildings.”

The third and fourth words are, “employ, giddy;” the sentence upon these might be—

“Henry V. when he became King, *employed* his energies in making amends for the *giddiness* of his youth.”

To each word an affix is added, in order to exemplify the rule.

The *subject—number of words given—number of sentences required, &c.*, must be varied according to the *standing of the class and the judgment of the teacher*.

VOWELS.

RULE I.

Mnemonic.

WHEN ADDING to words terminating in **y**,
Be sure that you always *change y into i*,
EXCEPT when *before* it a *vowel* you find,
As a general rule then the **y** *stays behind*:
But before **ing** or **ish** you will let the **y** be,
And if **ous** be *affixed* then the **y** *becomes e*.

THE VOWEL **y** at the end of a word is changed into **i** with an *affix or augment*; as—duty, duties; cry, cries, crier; happy, happier, happiest, &c.

EXCEPTIONS.—**y** is *not* changed when it forms *part of a diphthong*; as—boy, boyish; joy, joyous; betray, betrayer, &c. But we *always write* laid, paid, saith, daily, gaily, slain, gaiety, their, theirs.

y is *retained* when followed by **ing** or **ish**, otherwise the **i** would be *doubled*; as—carry, carrying; baby, babyish, &c.

Dry and sly sometimes retain the **y** before **ness** and **ly**; as—dry, dryness; sly, slyly; although this orthography is of doubtful accuracy.

ty before **ous** changes **y** into **e**; as—pity, pitèous: plenty, plenteous; beauty, beauteous.

WORDS FOR SENTENCE-BUILDING.

Army, destroy, employ, giddy, ferry, daisy, canary, city, country, colony, auxiliary, ally, delay, decoy, gipsy, lady, folly, gallery, deny, dainty, charity, aviary, decay, canopy, comply, cherry, candy, theology, sympathy, vary, stay, shy, betray, pity, boy, sly, thirsty, modify, query, votary, malady, day, merry, ratify, gay, magnify, glory, comedy, gratify, gray, lily, flurry, lay, gusty, clay, clarify, joy, levy, geometry, fifty, array, worldly, pacify, deputy, spy, tarry, worthy.

VOWELS.

RULE II.

Mnemonic.

At the end of a word if you find *silent e*,
 Then throw it away,—for there it can't be
 When an affix you add with a vowel commencing ;
 Thus *rogus* will make *roguish*, and *fence* will make *fencing* ;
 But if *able* or *ous* follow soft *c* or *g*,
 Then, change you make *changeable*, keeping the *e*.

THE VOWEL *e* *silent* at the end of a word is *rejected* when an affix is added *beginning with a vowel* ; as—*cure*, *curable* ; *arrive*, *arrival*, &c.

NOTE 1.—The *e* is retained if it is *preceded* by *c* or *g* *soft*, and the termination is *able* or *ous* ; as—*peace*, *peaceable* ; *courage*, *courageous*, &c.

NOTE 2.—FINAL *ie* is changed into *y* before an affix beginning with *i* ; as *die*, *dying* ; *lie*, *lying* ; *tie*, *tying*, &c.

NOTE 3.—FINAL *oe* undergoes *no change* ; as—*hoe*, *hoeing* ; *shoe*, *shoeing*.

WORDS FOR SENTENCE-BUILDING.

Arrive, invade, race, service, rescue, late, knave, amuse, console, endure, cripple, curse, apprise, cradle, angle, disgrace, conceive, gamble, arrange, tame, range, improve, notice, lodge, liberate, reprieve, poise, mile, lie, jostle, glare, puddle, move, sale, loathe, revoke, trace, fine, scripture, scribble, virtue, taste, rage, shoe, tame, debate, grumble, translate, die, enforce, insure, entice, lame, stable, admire, write, peace, live, dine, wake, name, cane, cure, fire, conspire, desire, engage, confine.

The affix *able*—Much difference of opinion exists amongst Lexicographers as to the retention or omission of the vowel *e* in such words as *move*, *prove*, *tame*, &c., on taking the affix *able*.

In *Blame*, *Tame*, *Sale*, *Prove*, and *Move*, Walker retains the *e*, whilst Webster omits it.

In *Move* and *Prove* (alone) Johnson retains the *e*, omitting it in the other words.

In *Blame* the *e* is retained in the Imperial Dictionary, but it is omitted in the others.

In *Frame* the *e* is omitted in the Imperial, and the word is not in the other authors.

In *Tune* the *e* is omitted in Walker and Webster, and is not found in the other authors.

Walker assigns as a reason why the *e* should be retained in *move-able*, that the *e* in *move* does not retain its usual sound, and yet in defiance of that he spells *removable* and *approvable* without the *e* ; it therefore appears clear that in all these words the *e* should be omitted.

VOWELS.

RULE III.

Mnemonic.

IF an affix you add, with a *consonant* starting,
To a *silent e* word, with that *e* don't be parting,
EXCEPT in such words as *acknowledgment*, *judgment*,
Duly and *truly*, *abridgment* and *lodgment*.

THE VOWEL *e* silent at the *end of a word* is *retained* when an affix is added beginning with a *consonant*; as—*pale*, *paleness*; *abate*, *abatement*, &c.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Duly*, *duty*, *truly*, *wholly*, *judgment*, *acknowledgment*, *abridgment*, *lodgment*, *argument*.*

WORDS FOR SENTENCE-BUILDING.

Entire, life, sense, pure, chastise, abate, hope, care, manage, guile, lame, prove, guide, like, wife, convince, aggrandize,† *state*, elope, same, vile, vane, induce, engage, connive, blame, awe, move, pave, lodge, pure, hate, improve, judge, home, release, advertise.

* The following deserve notice, although they are not exceptions in the *strict sense of the word*,—only, truth, awful, width, wisdom, nursing, hatred.

† English writers are at variance with each other as to the accuracy of *ise* or *ize*, in the termination of such words as *authorise*, *authorize*; *apostatise*, *apostatize*, &c., &c.; some writers use *ise* at one time, *ize* at another.

Chalmers writes *abridgement*, and *judgement* with the *e*, *acknowledgment* without it. Walker retains the *e* in *lodgement*, but omits it in the others.

VOWELS.

RULE IV.

Mnemonic.

WHEN WORDS in l-e have the affix l-y,
 One is changed for the other (as y is for i,)

 Excepting five words, namely—*brittlely* and *vilely*,

 The others are *supplely*, *solely*, *servilely*.

WORDS ending in l-e when they take the affix l-y, drop the l-e ; as—*single*, *singly* ; *idle*, *idly* ; *terrible*, *terribly* ; *noble*, *nobly* ; *humble*, *humbly* ; and the numerous compounds with *able*, such as—honourable, honourably, &c.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Brittlely*, *vilely*, *supplely*, *solely*, *servilely*.*

WORDS FOR SENTENCE-BUILDING.

Subtle, noble, nimble, single, gentle, humble, terrible, sensible, feasible, double, idle, and all words ending in able, as commendable, agreeable, conformable, comparable, notable, suitable, changeable,† serviceable,† tamable,† blamable.†

☞ *Whole*, *wholly*, is placed as an exception to Rule III., rather than to this, for though from its peculiarity it may be classed with both, yet more properly with the former.

* *Futilely* is seldom used ; if acknowledged, it would be an exception.

† In these and such words the pupil should state their relation to Rule II., giving explanation, &c.

VOWELS.

RULE V.

Mnemonic.

THE DIPHTHONG *ei* when it sounds like long *e*,
Most frequently follows the consonant *c* ;
Reverse it, and then if it still sound the same,
 It follows a consonant *not c* by name,
 Except in such words as—*counterfeit, seizure,*
Plebeian and PROPER NAMES such as MADEIRA.

WHEN the diphthongs *ei* and *ie* have the sound of *double e* (as in *seem*)
ei always follows the consonant *c*—*ie* some other consonant; as

- (*ie*) Belief, chief, grief, field, siege,
 (*ei*) Ceiling, conceive, deceit, receipt.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Plebeian, seizure, seize*, and its derivatives,
counterfeit, and some proper names, as LEITH, MADEIRA, &c.

WORDS FOR SENTENCE-BUILDING.

Tierce, mischief, thief, tier, coterie, ceiling, cashier, rapier, chief, relieve, sieve,
 yield, retrieve, receipt, seize, fierce, plebeian, brief, field, cavalier, siege, thieve,
 piece, counterfeit, belief, mien, liege, perceive, pier, Leith, bier, seizure, Madeira,
 shield, relief, grief, deceive, conceit, shriek, grenadier, achieve, frieze, wield,
 kerchief, grieve.

☞ The following and similar words are *not exceptions* inasmuch as the diphthongs
 have the sound of other vowels :—

Heir, their, reign, feign, weight, freight, heinous, neighbour, &c.—of *A* long.

Height, either, neither, (the latter two are still doubtful as to pronunciation), of *i* long.

Leisure.....of *e* short.

Sieve.....of *i* short.

CONSONANTS.

RULE VI.

Mnemonic.


A CONSONANT *final* but *seldom* is doubled,
 Save **f**, **l** or **s**, so with this be not troubled,
 Except *add*, *ebb*, *inn*, *buzz*,—*err*, *egg*, *butt*, *odd*,
 And some proper names, such as RUDD, WATT and TODD.

As a general rule no final consonant is doubled, except **f**, **l** and **s**;
 as—*staff*, *stall*, *dress*,—*drug*, *fin*, *trap*, &c.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Add*, *ebb*, *inn*, *buzz*, *err*, *egg*, *butt*, *odd*, and
 some proper names such as RUDD, WATT, TODD, &c.

WORDS FOR SENTENCE-BUILDING.

Rob, stop, add, win, inn, cut, butt, rut, web, ebb, nod, odd, rod, peg, egg, keg,
 lad, cur, err, trap, (*inn*), *fin*, (*egg*), drug, mug, cat, wall, pin, ruff, lap, mass, call,
 odd, muff, mob, less, lip, win, pall, regret, &c. (See Rules VII. and X.)

 The final consonant is *never* doubled when preceded by a diphthong or another consonant—as *rain*, *pail*, &c., and the apparent exception of **n** following **q** or **g** is not one, as it then becomes a part of the preceding consonant—as *quaff*, *guess*, &c.

We sometimes find *bunn*, *burr* and *damm*—this spelling is of doubtful accuracy.

It may not be uninteresting to trace the reasons why there are exceptions to this rule.
Add—(*L. addo.*) **Butt**—(*It. buttare. Fr. botte.*) **Ebb**—(*Sax. Ger. Dan. ebbe.*) **Err**—
 (*L. erro. Fr. errer. Ger. irren.*) **Inn**—(*Sax. inn.*) **Egg**—(*Sax. æg, eggian.*) (*Vide*
Introduction to Imperial Dictionary.)

CONSONANTS.

RULE VII.

Mnemonic.

IN words of *one syllable*, *f*, *l* and *s*,
If they *follow one vowel*, are *doubled*, as "*mess*;"
But *of*, *if*, *as*, *gas*,—*was*, *this*, *thus*, *yes*,
His, *has*, and *us*, all retain single *s*.

F, *l* or *s* is *doubled* at the *end* of a word of one syllable when it is
preceded by a *single vowel*; as—*ball*, *miss*, *muff*, &c.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Of*, *if*, *as*, *gas*, *was*, *this*, *thus*, *yes*, *his*, *has*, *us*.

NOTE.—Polysyllables ending in *f* agree with this rule, as—*mastiff*, &c.
Ditto in *l* do not..... as—*compel*, &c.
Ditto in *s* do generally..... as—*mattress*, &c.
but have exceptions, as—*alas*, *bias*, *dowlas*,—compounds with *mas*, as *Christ-
mas*, *Lammas*, *Michaelmas*, the augments of verbs, nouns, and words ending
in *s* adapted from other languages, as—*atlas*, *chorus*, *basis*, &c.

WORDS FOR SENTENCE-BUILDING.

Stiff, *wall*, *skiff*, *gruff*, *hiss*, *endless*, *poll*, *toss*, *will*, *trill*, *class*, *pull*, *kill*, *fill*,
doff, *gill*, *mass*, *brass*, *loss*, *less*, *pass*, *impress*, *droll*, *all*, *dell*, *access*, *fell*, *full*,
knell, *moss*, *wall*, *tall*, *stroll*, *sell*, *stress*, *lull*, *snuff*, *quill*, *scroll*, *mall*, *truss*,
quell, *quaff*, *smell*, *dross*, *discuss*, *canvass*, *label*, *pill*, *pontiff*, *mess*, *listless*,
pupil, *puff*, *profess*, *stuff*, *kiss*, *fall*, *gull*, *fanciful*, *cardinal*, *distil*, *hill*, *mill*, *hall*,
cancel, *full*, *staff*, *bountiful*, *process*, *plaintiff*, &c., &c.

Foot-ball, *hand-bill*, *wind-mill*, *all-sufficient*, *all-wise*, *bull-dog*, *tell-tale*, *down-fall*, *dung-hill*,
and such words retain the orthography of their primitives, as their union is at present
only partial.

CONSONANTS.

RULE VIII.

Mnemonic.

K final in words of ONE SYLLABLE—mark—
 When it follows a consonant, stays there, as—bark;
 Now after one vowel we introduce **c**,
 But after a diphthong, alone it will be,
 For example take hawk, lock, ark, desk and think,
 The exceptions are few,—such as arc, disc and zinc.

K final is generally omitted in all words except monosyllables. In these we find **ck** after a vowel; as—lack, lock, but **k** alone after a diphthong or consonant; as—hawk, look, break, bank, &c.

EXCEPTIONS.—Zinc, disc, arc—attack, ransack, matlock, fetlock, firelock, padlock.*

WORDS FOR SENTENCE-BUILDING.

Park, oak, trick, quack, hark, kirk, italic, shark, monk, park, peak, comic, hank, mock, shank, lock, beak, freak, knock, flank, sank, tragic, frank, sack, brook, music, tank, lark, dramatic, fork, shriek, check, speak, milk, tonic, sick, meek, slack, talk, skulk, speck, mark, link, look, junk, panic, ink, neck, ark, arc, rustic, luck, suck, quirk, physic, drink, bank, weak, traffic, think, sleek, reek, athletic, mark, buck, tack, dark, attic, book, hook, wreck, stock, perk, plank, graphic, stock, peck, topic, blank, mark, hack, duck, magic, desk, look, domestic, work, spark, pluck, hawk, jerk, musk, pink, mimic, check, desk, bark, brink, Atlantic.

K is restored before **ing**, as trafficking, mimicking, &c., to retain the hard sound.

* Compound words such as *drum-stick*, *knap-sack*, *tooth-pick*, &c., retain the **K**.

THE SAXONS, who adopted the ROMAN ALPHABET, with a few alterations, used **c** with its close sound like **k**—thus, *tic-like*. After the Norman conquest, **c** took the sound of **s** when it followed **e** or **y**, consequently such words as *lican* (Saxon), and therefore originally pronounced *li^hean*, would be changed to *li^sean*, and hence the introduction of **k** (Greek.) This was extended by succeeding early English writers, to all words derived from Latin and Greek—thus they wrote (musicians, *μουσικος*) *music*, &c., this is now nearly obsolete.

CONSONANTS.

RULE IX.

Mnemonic.

DOUBLE *l* at the *end* of a word, when it takes
A consonant affix, a *single l* makes,
Except in five words, which are shrillness and stillness,
And tallness and smallness, and (lastly add) illness.

WORDS ending in *double l* drop *one l* upon taking an affix beginning with a *consonant* ; as—fulness, fully ; skilless, skilful ; thralldom, &c.

EXCEPTIONS.—Illness, shrillness, stillness, smallness, tallness.

WORDS FOR SENTENCE-BUILDING.

Altogether, although, almost, almighty, albeit, will, (wilful,) full, (fulness, fully, full-blown, fulfil, fulfilment, fulfilling,* &c.,) chill, (chilly, chilblain,) still, (stillness,) small, tall.

The following and such words may be used as illustrations of the opposite to this rule, viz.,—only taking affixes with a vowel, and retaining the double *l* :—

Kill, fill, call, cull, drill, fall, lull, pull, quell, roll, gall, sell, toll.

✎ The words *befall*, or *befal*,—*foretell*, *foretel*, &c., are vacillating between double and single *l*. When perfectly incorporated they will, most probably, retain but one *l*, as hand-ful, (see Rule VIII.)—hitherto they have not far outstripped *foot-ball*—(See Note to Rule VII). Some good writers are of opinion that such words as *befal*, *instal*, &c., should retain *ll*, as they give the broad sound to the *a* = *aw*, but this argument would not hold good in *foretel*, &c.

✎ *Chillness* (more properly *chilliness*), *fulness*, and *dullness* are found in some dictionaries.

* N.B.—See Rule XI.

CONSONANTS.

R U L E X .

Mnemonic.

EXCEPT DOUBLE l double consonants *never*,
When you give them an affix, from each other *sever*.

WORDS ending in any double consonant *except double l* retain the double consonant upon taking an affix, as *stiff*, *stiffen*, *stiffer*; *odd*, *oddity*; *success*, *successful*, &c.

WORDS FOR SENTENCE-BUILDING.

Depress, baseless, bless, compass, bliss, carcass, moss, boundless, err, emboss, success, ebb, pass, butt, odd, canvass, buff, oppress, dismiss, muff, add, distress, stiff, embarrass, quaff, pontiff, stuff, impress, toss, truss, loss, compress, profess, egress, progress, confess, gross, discuss, digress, suppress, engross.

Some of the words to Rule IX. may be beneficially introduced with those under this Rule in order to shew that *it is not always* made single.

TERMINATIONS.

RULE XI.

Mnemonic.

ONE *ac'cented consonant* ending a word,
Becomes *two* if a vowel we add, as—deferred.

WORDS ending with any *one consonant* (*except x which is of itself a double consonant,*) preceded by *one vowel*, whether monosyllable or otherwise, having the accent on the *last syllable*, *double the consonant* when they take an affix beginning with a *vowel*; as—beg, beggar; glad, gladden: wit, witty; acquit, acquitted; shrub, shrubby; entrap, entrapped, &c.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Gas, gaseous; man, manikin,*

WORDS FOR SENTENCE-BUILDING.

Chip, excel, fan, rub, regret, fat, about, forget, abhor, sad, clog, flap, abet, acquit, admit, allot, annul, appal, rib, embed, fag, run, pot, emit, scrub, remit, rot, confer, expel, fit, shut, spit, sot, clot, flog, flit, rebel, rig, spin, rot, entrap, chop, extol, spur, clip, commit, top, chub, slop, concur, forget, control, crab, regret, emit, compel, bar, glad, lag, drum, shrub, strap, bud, demur, win, begin, fulfil.

Although the following words do not form exceptions to this rule, inasmuch as they are when compounded, *accented on the first syllable*, yet for the sake of clearness, they claim notice as not doubling on the final consonant.—Confer, conference; defer, deference; infer, inference; prefer, preferable, preference; refer, reference, referee, referable; transfer, transference, transferable.

TERMINATIONS.

RULE XII.

Mnemonic.

Now mind if the accent be *not* at the end,
 And a *vowel* commence what you mean to append ;
 Beside letter *l* they all remain *single*,
 Except the word *WORSHIP*, and what with it mingle.

WORDS of more than one syllable ending with any consonant except *l* (see Rule XIII.), and *not* having the accent on the last syllable, upon taking an affix beginning with a *vowel*, do *not double* the final letter, as—cherub, cherubic ; acid, acidity ; gallop, galloping, &c.

EXCEPTIONS.—Worship—and its derivatives.

WORDS FOR SENTENCE-BUILDING.

Morbid, fanatic, merit, popular, discount, perfect, intellect, temper, happen, rotten, answer, cherub, differ, stiffen, ripen, rigid, profit, enter, open, slacken, weaken, lighten, listen, subject, solid, acid, fluid, stupid, problem, consider, public, torpid, prosper, timid, rapid, insult, whisper, nation, barter, banter, gallop, carpet, drugget, valid, worship, scollop, ballot, billet, omen, interpret.

TERMINATIONS.

RULE XIII.

Mnemonic.

WORDS *polysyllabic* with *one final l*,
 If the accent be *not at the end*—mark this well,
Never double that l ; save with affixes *ed, er,*
Eth, est, ous, ing, or ; thus *travel* makes *traveller*.

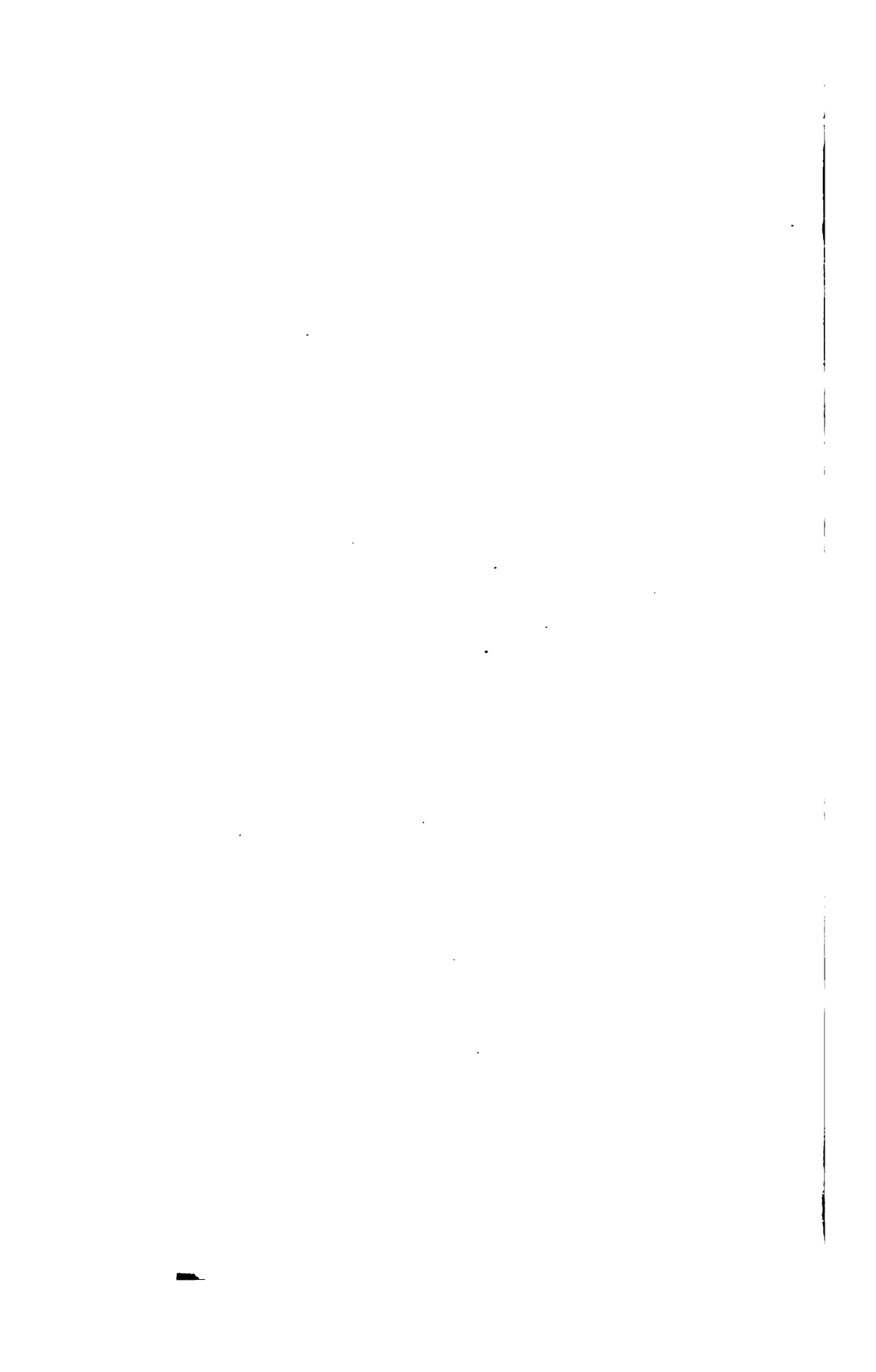
-
- (a) WORDS of more than one syllable, ending in *l* and not having the accent on the last, double the final *l*, when they assume the affixes *ed, er, eth, est, ous, ing, or*, as *carol, caroller* ; *victual, victualler* ; *revel, reveller* ; *travel, traveller*.
- (b) But with *other* terminations the *l* is *not* doubled, as *local, locality* ; *angel, angelic* ; *civil, civilian, civilize* ; *pupil, pupilage* ; *natural, naturalist* ; *equal, equalize*.*

EXCEPTIONS.—(a) *Perilous*. (b) *Duellist, tranquillity, tranquillize*.*

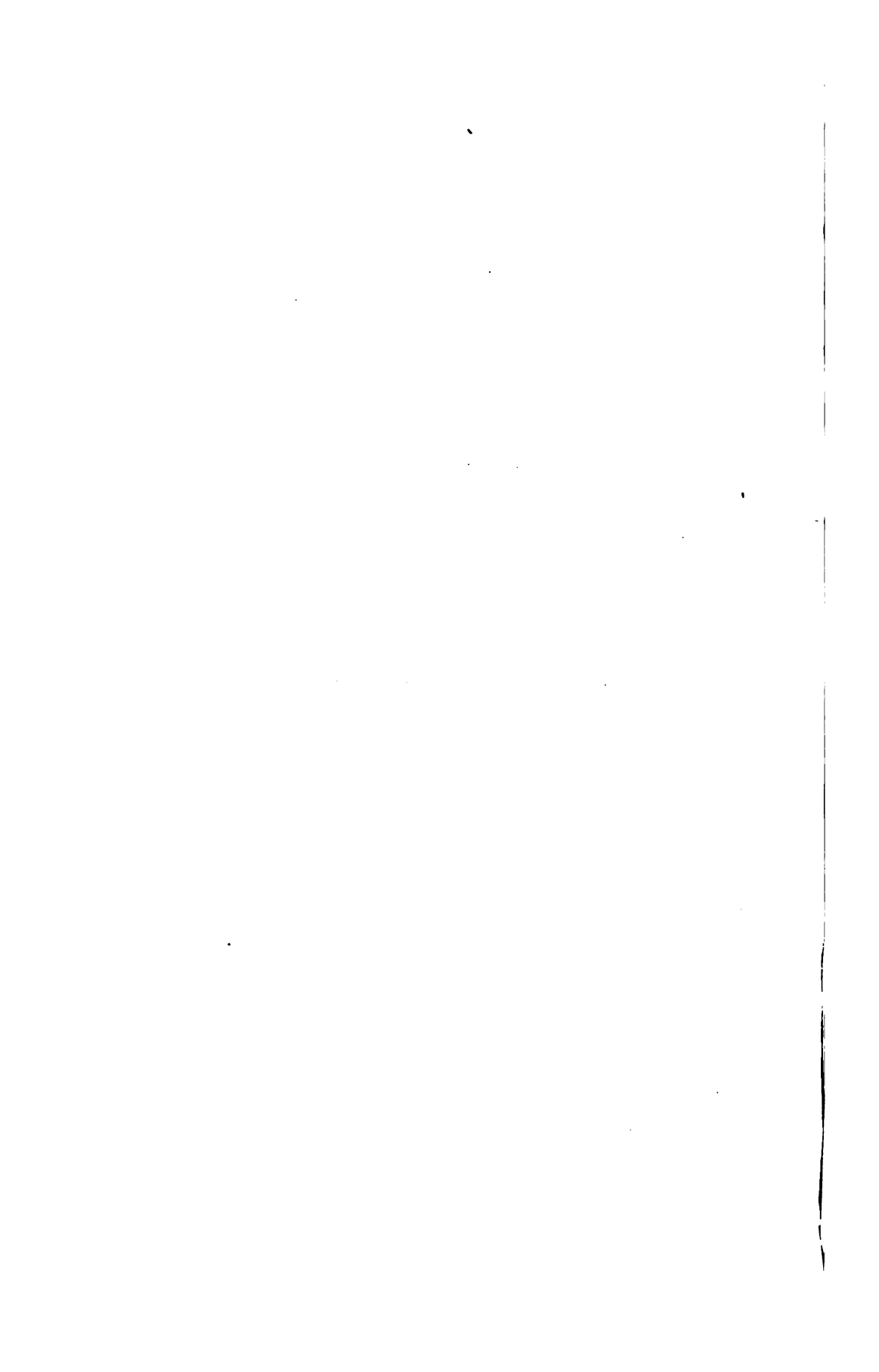
WORDS FOR SENTENCE-BUILDING.

Cancel, formal, final, marvel, angel, fatal, faithful, natural, powerful, youthful, wilful, libel, victual, skilful, pupil, oriental, vocal, carol, frugal, principal, universal, liberal, real, peril, revel, cavil, novel, natural, civil, level, local, spiritual, equal, scriptural, tranquil, dual, legal, neutral, duel, perpetual, rural, sensual, temporal, travel, loyal, mortal, revival, immortal, central, gravel, label, rival.

* *Equalize* being spelled with one *l*, and *tranquillize* with two, may be accounted for by their Latin roots *equalis* and *tranquillus*.



EXERCISES IN DERIVATION.



REMARKS.

The various sources from whence the English Language is derived, and the singular manner in which the British people have for centuries constructed their words, are reasons why so few persons who have only studied their mother tongue have any clear views of the meanings of the words they daily utter, or know, in many instances, their correct orthography.

To the classical scholar these difficulties arise but seldom, for the moment he hears or sees a word, be it of ancient use or modern invention, he knows from its structure the meaning intended; but to the purely English scholar the case is far different, and in order to remove these impediments, at least to some extent, the following work has been written.

The most ignorant person residing near a "Necropolis" from the frequent repetition of the word is aware that it refers to a piece of land, tastefully laid out, in which the remains of the dead are entombed; but the Greek scholar knows that it is so called from *polis* and *nekros*, so as to signify the city of the dead.

Again, the Latin scholar would know the meanings of eighty English words all derived from *pono*. Surely no apology need then be made by the Author for endeavouring to give some assistance to those who may have less time or opportunity than others for the study of the dead languages.

It must not for a moment be thought that this work contains every English word derived from the Greek, Latin, &c., &c.; this would require a volume much more extensive than could be conveniently used as a text-book; nor is it intended even to approach to such a work. The manner in which the root words are given will shew that much is to be done by the student.

There is a very copious list of prefixes and affixes thoroughly explained, followed by exercises upon which, with a little ingenuity, especially if assisted by a competent teacher, nearly all the difficult words of the English language may be built, and from their structure understood. For instance, after committing to memory the prefixes and affixes, let a pupil once know that the Latin word *porta* signifies a gate, *porto* to carry, and *portus* a harbour, all coming from the root *port*, how easy it will be for him to give the meanings of every combination of the root and its additions, as portable, portage, report, porter, portress, portly, unimportant, &c., &c., of which at least 100 might be adduced.

In many instances a boy hesitates when spelling a word. Is it essence or escense? When he knows that it comes from *esse*, to be, he is no longer in doubt. Instances of this kind are innumerable, and need no comment.

The following imaginary examination in class, may in some degree explain the manner in which it is proposed to use the vocabulary.

Teacher.—*Duco* is a Latin word signifying *I lead*: taking *duo* as the root, what do you understand its meaning to be in composition?

Pupil.—To bring or to lead.

T.—How would you use it to signify *to lead from*, or *to entice away*?

P.—*Seduce*. *Se* being a prefix signifying *from*. (Page 26.)

T.—Then if I use the word *conduce*, what do I mean?

P.—To *lead to*, or *to tend to produce*.

T.—And if I wish to express *having a tendency* to lead to, to produce, or promote?

P.—*Conducive*; because the termination *ive* signifies *having the power*; therefore *con-duc-ive* signifies *with, to lead, having the power, or having the power to lead or promote*.

T.—What does *deduce* signify?

P.—To produce or bring *from*; *de* being a prefix signifying *from*.

T.—And *conductor*?

P.—*He who leads with*, or *he who guides*. The affix *or* signifies *he who*.

T.—Then what word would you use to signify a person who teaches youth, i.e., who *brings out* or *leads* or *develops* the powers of the understanding.

P.—*Educator*, from *e* out, *duco* to bring forth or lead, and *or* the one who; therefore, the one who develops the powers of understanding,—an educator.

In this way more than 100 words may be brought under examination all constructed upon the root *duco*, and the affixes and prefixes given in this work.

It is also necessary that written exercises, of the following character, be required from the student, followed by an examination upon the words and their meanings.

WORD GIVEN—*Pendeo, I hang*.

Root—PEND.

	ap	pend	
	—	—	age
	—	—	ed
	—	—	ence
	—	—	ency
	de	—	
	—	—	er
	—	—	ing
	—	—	ent
	—	—	ence
	—	—	ency
	im	—	
in	de	—	ent
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	ence

ly

And so forth until all the prefixes and affixes, which can be combined with the root, are clearly defined.

PREFIXES,

*To be committed to memory: the Pupils' attention should be directed to the
Foot-notes and Vocabulary.*

a ¹	signifies on, in, not;	as aboard , on board
a, ab, abs	„ from	„ absent , being from (<i>ens entis, being</i>)
ad ²	„ to	„ administer , to minister to ³
amphi	„ both, about, around	„ amphitheatre , a theatre around ⁴
ana ⁵	„ up, back, again	„ anagram , ⁶ letters backwards (<i>gramma, a letter</i>)
ante	„ before	„ antedate , to date before
anti	„ against, opposite	„ antichristian , opposite to Christi- anity
apo	„ from	„ apogee , ⁷ from the earth
be	„ by	„ beside , by the side
bene	„ well, good	„ benevolent , willing to good (<i>volens, willing</i>)
cata	„ down or against	„ cataract , a great waterfall (<i>ractos</i> (<i>Gk.</i>) <i>rugged</i> (<i>sig.</i>) <i>dashing down with violence</i>)

1 *a* (Ang. Sax.) is an abbreviation of *on*. (*Horne Tookes*.) *a* was formerly prefixed to English participles, in, *ing*; as, he is *a-going*—she is *a-walking*, &c.

a (Gk.) signifies *not*, or a *privation*; as, *Atheist*, one who *denies* that there is a *God*, from *Theos* (Gk.) *God*.

2 *ad* also signifies *to come near, to approach*. The *d* is frequently changed to *s, f, g, i, n, p, s, t*, when prefixed to those letters. See note page 88.

3 *Minister* (Lat.) an assistant; *ministro*, to perform a duty.

4 A theatre of an *oval* or *circular* form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats rising higher as they recede from the centre, similar to those used by the ancients in their gladiatorial combats.

5 *ana* sometimes signifies *distribution, parallelism* or *proportion*; as, *Analysis, Analogy*, &c.

6 *anagram* is literally letters read *backwards*; as, *evil, live*: in a wider and more common sense by transposition, as in Dr. Burney's anagram of *Horatio Nelson, Honor est a nilo*.

7 *apogee*, that part in the orbit of a planet which is *farthest* from the earth.

circum signifies round, roundabout as circumnavigate, to sail round [the world] (<i>navigo, to sail</i>)		
con ¹	„ with	„ conduct, to lead with or guide (<i>duco ductum, to lead</i>)
contra	„ against	„ contradict, to say against (<i>dico dictum, to say</i>)
de ²	„ from	„ depart, to part from or leave
dia ³	„ through	„ diameter, the measure through (<i>metron (Gk.), a measure</i>)
dis ⁴	„ separation, privation, or negation	„ dishonest, not honest
en ⁵	„ to make	„ enable, to make able
epi	„ upon	„ epigraph, written upon (<i>grapho (Gk.), to write</i>)
ex ⁷	„ out of	„ exodus, a way out (<i>odos (Gk.), a way</i>)
extra	„ beyond	„ extraordinary, beyond what is ordinary
for ⁹	„ against	„ forbear, to bear against

1 The primary sense of *con* is most probably from some root that signifies *to meet or oppose, or to turn and meet: to approach to, or to be with*. It denotes union, as in *conjoin*, or *opposition*, as in *conflict*. *Con* undergoes a change similar to *ad*; thus the *n* is sometimes omitted, as in *coequal*; it is changed to *g*, as in *cognate*; to *l*, as in *collect*; to *m*, as in *command*, *combine*, *compel*, and to *r*, as in *correct*.

2 *de* often expresses a negative, as *derange*, *descend*; *de* is opposed to *ad*, as *descend*, *ascend*. Sometimes it augments the sense, as in *despoil*, *deprave*.

3 *dia*, also *by*, or *throughout*, *division*, or *diversity*, sometimes only increases the force of the word, as *diagraphical*.

4 *dis*, *dis*, *di*, are the same prefix under different forms; they signify also *twofold*, *manifold*, *different*, and *various*.

5 *en* gives the force of a verb to a noun or adjective; it coincides with the Latin *in*, and some words are written with either *en* or *in*. For the ease of pronunciation, it is changed to *em*, particularly before a labial, as in *employ*. It was formerly a plural termination of nouns and verbs, as *housen*, *escapen*—is still so in *oxen*, *brethren*, &c.

6 an inscription on a building, pointing out the date of its erection, &c.

7 *ex* sometimes signifies *off*, as in *excuse*, or *beyond*, as *excess*. When prefixed to a name of office, it denotes *resignation*, as *exmanager*. It is sometimes contracted to *e*, as *edict*.

8 *exodus*, particularly the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the conduct of Moses: the second book of the Old Testament, which gives a history of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

9 "For—from the Latin *foris*, *foris*. The French had *foris*, and of the French *foris* our ancestors, by their favourite pronunciation of *th*, made it *forth*. *Foris*, in the preposition and conjunction use of it, the French have latterly changed into *hors*, but they have not so changed it when in composition. From the French we have many English words preceded by *for* with this meaning, as *forfeit*, *forclose* (*foreclose*), and we had anciently many more."—Horne Tookes.

fore	signifies before	as forenoon , before noon
hyper	„ over, beyond	„ hypercritical , over critical (<i>crites</i> , a judge)
hypo	„ under	„ hypoglossis , under the tongue (<i>glotta</i> (Gk.), a tongue)
in ¹ (before vbs.)	„ in, upon	„ incarcerate , to put in prison (<i>carcer</i> a prison)
in ¹ (before adjs.)	„ not	„ infirm , not firm
inter	„ between, among	„ intercommunication (<i>communico</i> , to talk together)
intro	„ into, within	„ introduce , to lead in (<i>duco</i> , to lead)
meta ²	„ over, beyond	„ metaphor (<i>phero</i> (Gk.), to carry)
mis ³	„ erroneous, wrong	„ misplaced , wrong[ly] placed
non	„ not, negation	„ nonsense , not sense
ob ⁴	„ in the way of	„ obstruct , to build against (<i>struo</i> <i>structum</i> , to build)
orthos	„ right, true	„ orthography , correct writing (<i>grapho</i> (Gk.), to write)
out	„ beyond, or over	„ outlandish , beyond the land
para ⁵	„ through, by the side of	„ paragraph , written by the side (<i>grapho</i> (Gk.), to write)

1 *in* signifies *negation* or *privation*, as *invalidate*; it also *increases the extent of meaning by force of negation*, as *invaluable*; it sometimes *adds its own signification*, as *in*, *into*, *within*; it may also be considered as *opposed to e or ex*—as *include to exclude*—*inclusive to exclusive*—*inhale to exhale*—*ingress to egress*; before *i*, it is changed into *il*, as *illiterate*; before *r*, into *ir*, as *irresolute*, and into *im* before a *labial*, as *imbitter*, *immortal*, *impenitent*; and in some instances into *ig*, as *ignoble*.

2 *metaphor*—a short similitude—thus, “*That man is a lion*,” is a metaphor: “*That man is like a lion*,” is a similitude or comparison. *Meta* frequently answers to the Latin *trans*; it also denotes *change*, as *metamorphose*.

3 *mis* is from the Gothic *missa*; Saxon *mis*; German *miss*; all signifying to *err*.

4 *ob* is given above as signifying *in the way of*; but it *literally answers to for, because of, in front, before, about, against, towards, overagainst, over*. The *b* is often changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed, as *oppose*.

5 *ut* (Sax.) *out*; *utlænde* (Sax.) *foreign*.

6 *para* signifies *position, close to, near, in front*—hence *correspondence of parts*, as in *parallel, parable*; also *on the other side, beyond*; hence *passing through*, and hence also the *motion of pervading*, as *parenchyma, paracentric, paragoge, pareleon, paroxysm*; also a *state of being against, or contrary*, so as to *oppose* or *keep off*, as *paradox, paralogy, parachute, parasol*.

7 *Paragraph* originally meant a *distinct part of a discourse or writing*; it is sometimes marked thus ¶

per ¹	signifies through	as perambulate , to walk through (<i>ambulo, atum, to walk</i>)
peri ²	„ around, near, about	„ perimeter , the measure round (<i>metron (Gk.), a measure</i>)
post	„ after, behind, since	„ postscript , written after (<i>scribo, scriptum, to write</i>)
pre ³	„ before	„ prejudge , to judge before
pro ⁴	„ for, before	„ pronoun , for a noun
re ⁵	„ back again	„ return , to turn back
retro	„ backwards	„ retrograde , to step backwards (<i>gradus, a step</i>)
se	„ from	„ seduce , to lead from (<i>duco, to lead</i>)
semi	„ half	„ semiquaver , half a quaver
sub ⁶	„ under, below	„ subscribe , to write under (<i>scribo, to write</i>)
super	„ above, excess	„ superfine , over fine, more than fine
syn ⁷	„ with	„ syntax (<i>taxis (Gk.), an arrangement</i>)
trans ⁸	„ over, across, beyond	„ transatlantic , across the atlantic
tri	„ three	„ tricolor , of three colors
un ¹⁰	„ not	„ unable , not able
uni ¹¹	„ one	„ uniform , of one form

1 also *by, for, on, passing, or over the whole extent*, as *perambulate*; hence it sometimes signifies *very*, as in *peracutus, very sharp*. It is also used *separately*, for *by*, as *per post*, *per railway*, &c. In *chemistry*, containing an unusual quantity, as *peroxide*, a substance containing an unusual quantity of oxygen.

2 *peri* corresponds with (Lat.) *circum*.

3 *pre* is the same as (Lat.) *præ*. Sometimes it means *beyond*, and may be rendered *very*: as, *prepotent, very potent*.

4 *pro* signifies *fore, forth, forward*.

5 *d* is put in after *re* for *euphony*; thus *re* is made *red* by the Latins before words commencing with a vowel as *Redamo*, to love each other *back again* (*amo to love*); *reddo* to give *back* (*do I give*.)

6 *sub*—the last letter of this prefix is often changed into the letter which begins the next syllable; as, *suffer, suggest, succeed*.

7 *syn* corresponds with the Latin *con*. The *n* is sometimes changed before other consonants; as, *syllogism*, &c.

8 The art of putting together, or duly arranging words and sentences, according to an established rule.

9 Also *through*; as, *transpire*, or a *complete change*; as, *transform*.

10 *un* is a prefix very much used in English composition, from the Sax. (Ger. *un*, Dan. *on*, Sans. *an*, Lat. *in*.) In *adjectives*, it signifies *not*; in *nouns*, the *absence or want of*; in *verbs*, it frequently *annuls or reverses the action*. *Un* admits of no change before *l, m, r*, as in *does in illiberal*, &c.

11 from *unus*, one (Lat).

AFFIXES AND TERMINATIONS,

To be committed to memory, and illustrated by one or more examples.

In words marked † the *prefix* should be pointed out as well as the *affix*.

The letters refer to the roots of the words.

Affix.	To what part of speech.	Primary sense.	Examples.
able	(adj.)	that may or ought to be,	as * <i>portable</i> , ^b <i>culpable</i> , remarkable, * <i>sociable</i> , agreeable
ac	(adj.)	of or belonging to	„, ¹ <i>maniac</i> , demoniac, prosodiac, ^d <i>cardiac</i> , Syriac
aceous	(adj.)	like, containing	„, ² <i>herbaceous</i> , ^d <i>farinaceous</i> , ^f <i>crustaceous</i> , ^f <i>testaceous</i>
acy	(nouns)	state or office	„, ³ <i>magistracy</i> , papacy, ⁴ <i>prelacy</i> , † ⁵ <i>conspiracy</i> , † ⁶ <i>accuracy</i>
age	(nouns)	act of, state of, object	„, <i>bondage</i> , carriage, * <i>passage</i> , marriage, * <i>foliage</i>
al, ical	(adj.)	of, like, belonging to	„, <i>musical</i> , national, natural, historical, ^b <i>decimal</i>
an	(nouns)	he who does or belongs to	„, <i>historian</i> , musician, artisan, grammarian, † <i>collegian</i>

1 The pupil should give a *verbal analysis* of each example; thus *mania* signifies *madness*, *mania ac*, or as the *double a* is redundant, *maniac* will be *of or belonging to* madness; in its real sense, *one who is mad*; a *madman*.

2 *Herb*, a plant or vegetable with a soft or succulent stem. The affix *aceous* renders it *like or containing*, consequently any tree having a stem soft or succulent, that stem would be called *herbaceous*.

3 *Magistrate*, an officer whose duty it is to *administer justice*, from the Latin *magister*. The termination *acy* renders it *magistracy*, meaning *the state or office of a magistrate*.

(a) *porto*, to carry; (b) *culpa*, a fault; (c) *socius*, a companion; (d) *cardia* (Gk.) the heart; (e) *farina* meal, flour; (f) *crusta et testa*, a shell; (g) *folium* a leaf; (h) *decem*, ten.

Affix.	To what part of speech.	Primary sense.	Examples.
an	(adj.)	like or belonging to	as <i>Italian</i> , <i>Austrian</i> , * <i>Sylvan</i> , <i>Grecian</i> , <i>Mahometan</i>
ance	(nouns)	state of, quality of	„ † <i>dependance</i> , ^b <i>duration</i> , † ^c <i>defiance</i> , <i>variance</i> , † ^d <i>extravagance</i>
ancy	(nouns)	state of	„ <i>infancy</i> , <i>occupancy</i> , † <i>ascendancy</i> , * <i>necromancy</i>
ant	(nouns)	the doer	„ † <i>assistant</i> , <i>servant</i> , <i>protestant</i> , † ^f <i>defendant</i> , † ^g <i>combatant</i>
ant	(adj.)	being	„ <i>abundant</i> , ^b <i>stagnant</i> , † ⁱ <i>cognizant</i> , <i>pleasant</i> , † <i>defendant</i>
ar	(nouns)	he who	„ <i>beggar</i> , <i>scholar</i> , <i>templar</i> , <i>vicar</i> , <i>liar</i>
ar	(adj.)	being or relating to	„ <i>popular</i> , ¹ <i>solar</i> , ^b <i>stellar</i> , <i>circular</i> , ¹ <i>insular</i> , <i>polar</i>
ard	(nouns)	being	„ <i>drunkard</i> , <i>sluggard</i> , <i>dotard</i> , * <i>wizard</i>
ary	(nouns)	the doer, the place where, relating or pertaining to	„ † <i>adversary</i> , <i>missionary</i> , <i>secretary</i> , ^m <i>titulary</i> , * <i>auxiliary</i>
ate	(nouns)	he who does, or is	„ ° <i>curate</i> , † ^p <i>advocate</i> , ^q <i>magistrate</i> , ^r <i>graduate</i>
ate	(adj.)	being, having the quality of	„ * <i>affectionate</i> , ^t <i>temperate</i> , † ^o <i>accurate</i> , † ^a <i>illiterate</i> , † ^v <i>effeminate</i>
ate	(vbs.)	to do	„ ^r <i>graduate</i> , <i>personate</i> , † ^v <i>demonstrate</i> , * <i>articulate</i> , † ^v <i>consecrate</i>

(a) *sylva*, a wood; (b) *durus*, set, fixed; (c) *fido*, to trust; (d) *vagans*, *vagor*, to wander; (e) *neeros* (Gk.) *dead*, and *manteia* (Gk.) *divination*; (f) *fendo* (obsolete), to strike; (g) *battere*, to beat (Fr.); (h) *stagnò*, without a flowing motion; (i) *nosco*, to know; (j) *Sol*, the sun; (k) *Stella*, a star; (l) *insula*, an island; (m) *titulus*, a title; (n) *auxilior*, to aid; (o) *cura*, care; (p) *voco*, to call, or speak; (q) *magister*, a master; (r) *gradus*, a step; (s) *affectio*, a mental desire towards; (t) *tempero*, to moderate or restrain; (u) *littera*, a letter; (v) *famina*, a woman; (w) *monstro*, to show; (x) *articulatus*, jointed, distinct; (y) *sacer*, holy.

* *Dutten* (Dutch,) to *doze*; hence a man whose intellect is impaired by age.

Affix.	To what part of speech.	Primary sense.	Examples.
ation	(nouns) the act of		as † <i>abbreviation</i> , † <i>alleviation</i> , cultivation, consternation
cle, cule	(nouns) little		„ <i>animalcule</i> , <i>particle</i> , <i>versicle</i> , article, * <i>canticle</i>
dom	(nouns) state or possession of		„ <i>kingdom</i> , <i>popedom</i> , <i>christendom</i> , <i>freedom</i> , <i>thraldom</i>
*ee	(nouns) the one, to whom, or who is		„ <i>patentee</i> , † ^b <i>absentee</i> , * <i>refugee</i> , ‡ <i>referee</i> , <i>trustee</i>
er, eer¹	(nouns) the one who		„ <i>writer</i> , <i>engineer</i> , <i>auctioneer</i> , <i>buyer</i> , <i>seller</i>
en	(vbs.) to do or make		„ <i>shorten</i> , <i>harden</i> , <i>blacken</i> , <i>moisten</i> , <i>sweeten</i>
en	(adj.) made of		„ <i>wooden</i> , <i>golden</i> , <i>woollen</i> ,
ence, ency	(nouns) state or quality of		„ <i>decency</i> , † ^d <i>adherence</i> , † ^e <i>difference</i> , <i>currency</i> , † <i>fluency</i>
ent	(nouns) he who		„ † ² <i>correspondent</i> , † ³ <i>agent</i> , † ^b <i>president</i> , † <i>student</i> , † ^b <i>resident</i>
ent	(adj.) being		„ † ¹ <i>innocent</i> , † ³ <i>diligent</i> , † ^b <i>adjacent</i> , † <i>fluent</i> , † <i>decent</i>
er	(nouns) he who		„ <i>teacher</i> , <i>preacher</i> , <i>lover</i> , <i>painter</i> , <i>worker</i>
escence	(nouns) state of, growing or becoming		„ <i>putrescence</i> , <i>effervescence</i> , ‡ <i>convalescence</i> , † <i>excrecence</i>
escent	(adj.) being, growing or becoming		„ <i>putrescent</i> , * <i>effervescent</i> , ‡ <i>convalescent</i> , † <i>excre-scent</i>

1 *er*, from Saxon *wer*; a man, a person. In composition we use *ar*, *er*, *or*, &c.

2 *respondeo*, to reply.

3 *diligio*, to love earnestly.

(a) *canto*, to sing; (b) *ens, entis*, being; (c) *fugio*, to flee; (d) *harreo*, to stick; (e) *fero*, to bear; (f) *fluo*, to flow; (g) *ago*, to do; (h) *sido*, to settle, to perch; (i) *studeo*, to study; (j) *noceo*, to hurt; (k) *jaceo*, to lie; (l) *decens*, becoming; (m) *valeo*, to be strong; (n) *cresco*, to grow; (o) *ferveo*, to rage, to fret.

* *Ee* denotes the person acted upon.

Affix.	To what part of speech.	Primary sense.	Examples.
ful	(adj.)	full of	as <i>hopeful</i> , plentiful, dutiful, joyful, careful
fy ¹	(vbs.)	to make	„ <i>beautify</i> , *sanctify, justify, ^b rectify, nullify, vilify
hood	(nouns)	state of	„ <i>manhood</i> , boyhood, widowhood, childhood, hardihood
ible	(adj.)	that may or ought to be	„ <i>flexible</i> , accessible, sensible
ic	(adj.)	of or belonging to	„ <i>angelic</i> , †*apostolic, ^d domestic, public, volcanic
ice	(nouns)	the act of, the thing which	„ <i>justice</i> , cowardice, *malice, † ^f prejudice, † ^g benefice
ics	(nouns)	the science of	„ <i>mathematics</i> , ² classics, ^a dynamics, † ^h hydrostatics, ¹ polemics
id	(adj.)	being	„ ^b <i>liquid</i> , ¹ frigid, ^m humid, ⁿ torrid, ^o putrid
ile	(adj.)	inclined to, belonging to, easily done	„ <i>infantile</i> , ^p docile, ^q hostile, ^r ductile, ^s puerile, ^t fertile
ine	(adj.)	of, belonging to	„ ^u <i>marine</i> , ^v masculine, alkaline, ^w saline, †*stearine
ion	(nouns)	act of, state of being	„ ^y <i>absolution</i> , ^z contrition, † ^a reduction, †construction
ish	(adj.)	like, belonging to, diminution	„ <i>childish</i> , British, whitish, reddish
ish	(vbs.)	to do, to make	„ ^{a2} <i>finish</i> , publish, ^{b2} establish, burnish, punish

1 *fy*, an abbreviation of *fi*, the neuter passive of *facio*, to make.

2 from *classis*, a rank; hence the first rank, relating to Roman and Greek writers of the first eminence; thus *Plato*, *Virgil*, &c., are *classical authors*, hence pertaining to the first writers amongst the moderns, as *Addison* and *Johnson*, are *English classical writers*, therefore *classical* denotes pure, chaste, refined, as a *classical taste*, a *classical style*, &c.

(a) *sanctus*, holy; (b) *rectus*, right; (c) *stello*, to send; (d) *domus*, a house; (e) *malus*, bad; (f) *judico*, to judge; (g) *facio*, to make; (h) *dynamis* (Gk.) power; (i) *hydor* (Gk.) water, and *staticos* (Gk.) static, or settling; (j) *polemos*, war; (k) *liquo*, to melt; (l) *frigus*, cold; (m) *humeco*, to be moist; (n) *torreo*, to roast; (o) *putridus*, rotten; (p) *doceo*, to teach; (q) *hostis*, an enemy; (r) *duco*, to lead; (s) *puer*, a boy; (t) *fero*, to bear; (u) *mare*, the sea; (v) *mas*, masculus, the male; (w) *sal*, salt; (x) *stear* (Gk.) suet; (y) *solvo*, to loose; (z) *contritus*, broken or bruised; (a2) *finio*, *finis*, the end; (b2) *stabilito*, to fix.

Affix.	To what part of speech.	Primary sense.	Examples.
ism	(nouns)	state of being, doctrine of; as <i>magnetism</i> , truism, parallelism, *egotism, †atheism	
ist	(nouns)	one who	„ <i>druggist</i> , florist, *egotist, artist, †conformist, †botanist
ive	(nouns)	one who, or having the power	„ * <i>operative</i> , †captive, *relative, †fugitive, †conformative
ive	(adj.)	having power, belonging to	„ † <i>persuasive</i> , †destructive, †progressive, †successive, †retrospective
ize, ise	(vbs.)	to do, to make	„ <i>equalize</i> , fertilise, †promise, civilize, criticise
kin	(nouns)	diminution	„ <i>lambkin</i> , manikin, pipkin, †gherkin
less	(adj.)	without	„ <i>useless</i> , faultless, friendless, houseless, penniless
let, et	(nouns)	a little one, or diminution	„ <i>ringlet</i> , eaglet, tablet, streamlet, circlet
like, ly	(adj.)	resembling	„ <i>ladylike</i> , godlike, childlike, gentlemanly, gaily
ling	(nouns)	a little one	„ <i>duckling</i> , foundling, gosling, darling, *stripling
ment	(nouns)	the act of, the thing which	„ † <i>acknowledgment</i> , †contentment, †retirement
mony	(nouns)	the state of, thing that	„ † <i>testimony</i> , †matrimony, †acrimony, †patrimony, †parsimony
ness	(nouns)	state of being, or quality	„ <i>goodness</i> , greatness, whiteness, blindness, lateness

(a) *ego*, I: (b) *botane* (Gk.) a plant: (c) *opus*, *operis*, *work*—*opera*, *works*: (d) *capto*, to seize: (e) *fero*, *latus*, to produce: (f) *fugio*, to flee: (g) *forma*, *form*: (h) *suadeo*, to urge, to incite: (i) *struo*, *structum*, to build: (j) *gradior*, *gressum*, to advance: (k) *cessio*, a giving up: (l) *specio*, *spectum*, to look: (m) *mitto*, *missum* to send: (n) *gerke* (Ger.) a cucumber: (o) *strip*, *stripe*, a tall, slender youth: (p) *teneo*, to hold: (q) *tirer* (Fr.) to draw: (r) *testis*, a witness: (s) *mater*, a mother: (t) *acer*, sour: (u) *pater*, a father: (v) *parcus*, saving.

Affix.	To what part of speech.	Primary sense.	Examples.
or	(nouns)	he who	as <i>collector</i> , *monitor, actor, †conductor, †mentor
ory	(nouns)	place where, thing that	„ <i>directory</i> , °dormitory, †depository, †auditory, °repository
ery	(adj.)	inclined to, producing	„ <i>satisfactory</i> , †compulsory, †refractory, †desultory
ose	(adj.)	full of	„ †jocose, †verbose, globose
ous	(adj.)	full of	„ <i>beauteous</i> , †melodious, populous, furious, desirous
ric	(nouns)	territory, jurisdiction	„ <i>bishopric</i>
ry	(nouns)	being, the art or habit of, business, place where	„ <i>bravery</i> , chemistry, misery, chapelry, brewery
ship	(nouns)	the state of, the office	„ <i>partnership</i> , clerkship, generalship, statesmanship
sion	(nouns)	act or state	„ † ¹ <i>oppression</i> , † ^m aggression, possession, †expansion
some	(adj.)	somewhat, or full of	„ <i>quarrelsome</i> , tiresome, frolicsome, meddlesome
ster	(nouns)	one who is, or does	„ <i>youngster</i> , maltster, songster, °spinster, °chorister
sy or y	(nouns)	state of being	„ <i>ecstasy</i> , phantasy, honesty
tude	(nouns)	state or amount of	„ † <i>altitude</i> , gratitude, magnitude, fortitude, multitude
ty	(nouns)	being or state	„ <i>cruelty</i> , sincerity, severity, captivity

(a) *moneo*, *monitum*, to advise: (b) *mens*, *mentis*, the mind: (c) *dormio*, to sleep: (d) *audio*, to hear: (e) *pono*, *positum*, to put: (f) *pello*, *pulsum*, to drive: (g) *frango*, *fractum*, to break: (h) *salio*, to leap: (i) *jocus*, a joke: (j) *verbum*, a word: (k) *melos*, a song: (l) *premo*, *pressum*, to press: (m) *gradior*, *gressum*, to go: (n) a woman whose occupation is to spin. In law, the common title by which an unmarried woman, without rank or distinction, is designated in England: (o) *chorus*, a choir; (p) *altus*, high.

VOCABULARY FOR THE EXERCISES.

These are not always the proper roots of the language they represent, but are in some instances merely words of the language to which they belong, representing the basis of certain English words.

A (Gk.) signifies negation, as Atheist, one who denies God (Theos, (Gk.) God): A (Sax.) signifies up, on, in, as Arise, to rise up.

<i>aboard</i> , on board	<i>ashore</i> , on shore
<i>afoot</i> , on foot	<i>asleep</i> , in sleep
<i>aground</i> , on ground	<i>awake</i> , in wake
<i>alive</i> , in life	&c., &c.

A, AB, ABS, (Lat.) signifies from, as Avert, to turn from (verto, versus, to turn).

<i>abduce, duco ductum</i> , to bring or to lead	<i>absurd, surdus</i> , deaf
<i>abjure, juro juratum</i> , to swear	<i>abuse, usus</i> , use or benefit
<i>ablution, luo luitum</i> , to wash	<i>absent, ens entis</i> , being
<i>abrupt, rumpo</i> , to break	<i>abstain, teneo</i> , to hold
<i>absolve, solvo</i> , to loose	<i>abstract, traho tractum</i> , to draw
<i>absorb, sorbeo</i> , to drink in	<i>abstruse, trudo trusum</i> , to thrust

AD* (Lat.) signifies to come near, to approach, as ADduce, to bring to, (duco, to lead).

<i>adapt, apto aptatum</i> , to fit	<i>adjure, juro juratum</i> , to swear
<i>addict, dico dicatum</i> , to devote	<i>adjacent, jaceo</i> , to lie
<i>adequate, equatus</i> , made equal	<i>adjective, jacio jactum</i> , to throw
<i>adhere, hæreo</i> , to stick	<i>adjoin</i> } <i>jungo junctus</i> , to join
<i>adjust, justus</i> , right	<i>adjunct</i> }

* In composition the last letter (d) is usually changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed, especially if it begin with *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s*, or *t*; thus the Romans wrote *acelamo* for *adclamo*, *ascribo* for *adscribo*, &c.: the reason for this change is found in the *euphony* or *ease of pronunciation*.

admire, *miror*, to wonder
 admit, *mitto missus*, to send
 admixture, *misceo mixtum*, to mingle
 admonish, *moneo monitum*, to teach
 adopt, *opto*, to choose

adorn, *orno*, to deck
 advent, *venio ventum*, to come
 adverb, *verbum*, a word
 adverse, *verto versum*, to turn
 advocate, *voco vocatum*, to call

AC for ad.

accelerate, *celer*, quick
 accede, *cedo*, to yield
 accent, *cano cantum*, to sing
 accept, *cipio cepi captum*, to take
 accident, *cado*, to fall
 acclivity, *clivus*, a slope
 acclaim, *clamo*, to cry out

access, *cedo cessum*, to go
 accommodate, *commodo*, to help
 accomplish, *compleo*, to complete
 accredit, *credo creditum*, to believe
 accumulate, *cumulo*, to heap
 accurate, *curo curatum*, to care
 accuse, *causor*, to blame

AF for ad.

affable, *fabula*, a fable
 affect, *facio factum*, to make
 affinity, *finio finitum*, to end

affirm, *firmus*, strong
 afflict, *fligo fictum*, to strike
 affluence, *fluo*, to flow
¹affront, *frons frontis*, the front

AG for ad.

agglomerate, *glomero*, to wind into
 a ball
 agglutinate, *glutino*, to fasten
 together

aggregate, *grex gregis*, a herd
 aggrandize, *grandis*; great
 aggrieve, *gravis*, heavy
 aggress, *gradior, gressum*, to go

AL for ad.

allege, *lego*, to send as an ambassador
 allegiance, *ligo*, to bind
 alleviate, *levo, levatum*, to lift
 alliteration, *litera*,² a letter

³allocation, *locus*, a place
⁴allude, *ludo*, to play
 alluvial, *luo*, to wash

1 Literally to meet or encounter face to face in a good or bad cause.

2 Juxtaposition of the same letter.

3 *Loco* to place, to lay—*allower* (Fr.) as to allow a person his liberty.

4 Literally to hint at, to insinuate.

AN for ad.

annex, necto nexum, to tie
annihilate, nihil, nothing
announce, nuncio, to tell

annul, nullus, nothing
annumerate, numero, to number

AP for ad.

apparatus, paro paratum, to prepare
appeal, pello, to send
appear, pareo, to appear, to become
 visible
appease, pax pacis, peace
append, pendeo, to hang
applaud, plaudo, to clap

apply, plico, to fold together
apportion, portio, a part
appreciate, pretium, price
apprehend, prehendo, to seize
approbation, probo, to approve
appropriate, proprius, private
approximate, proximus, next

AR for ad.

arrest, resto, to stop

arrogance, rogo rogatum, to desire

AS for ad.

aspire, spiro spiratum, to breathe
assail, salio, to leap
assent, sentio, to think
assert, sero sertum (ad-sero) to join
assiduous, sedeo, to sit

assign, signo, to sign
assist, sisto, to stand
associate, socio, to join
assume, sumo sumptum, to take
ascend, scando, to mount or climb

AT for ad.

attain, tango, to reach
attemper, tempero, to temper
attempt, tento, to try
attend, tendo, to stretch

attenuate, tenuo, to make thin
attest, testor, to affirm
attract, traho tractum, to draw
attribute, tribuo, to bestow

AMPHI (Gk.) signifies both, two, about, around: as

amphibious, living in two elements,
bios, (Gk.) life

amphibolous, ballo, (Gk.) to strike
amphitheatre, theatron, (Gk.) a theatre

ANA (Gk.) signifies up, again, back, as ANAtoMy, the art of dissecting, (tome (Gk.), a cutting).

anabaptist,¹ *baptistes*, (Gk.) a baptist *anacathartic, catharsis*, (Gk.) a purging

¹ Here *ana* signifies again.

<i>anacrhonism</i> , <i>chronos</i> (Gk.), time	<i>analogy</i> , <i>logos</i> (Gk.), proportion
<i>anadiplosis</i> , ¹ <i>diplosis</i> , (Gk.) twofold	<i>analysis</i> , <i>luo</i> (Gk.), to loosen
<i>anagram</i> , ² <i>gramma</i> , (Gk.) a letter	

ANTE (Lat.) signifies before, as **ANTEdate**, to date before.

<i>antecede</i> , <i>cedo</i> , to go	<i>antemundane</i> , <i>mundus</i> , the world
<i>antediluvian</i> , <i>diluvium</i> , a flood	<i>antepast</i> , <i>pasco pastum</i> , to feed
	<i>anteposition</i> , <i>pono positum</i> , to put

ANTI (Gk.) signifies against, opposite, in place of, as **ANTIpathy**, a feeling against, (*pathos*, feeling).

<i>antichristian</i> , <i>Christos</i> (Gk.), Christ	<i>antimonarchical</i> , <i>monos</i> (Gk.), one,
<i>antidote</i> , <i>didomi</i> (Gk.), to give	<i>archos</i> (Gk.), a chief, <i>archo</i> (Gk.),
<i>antifebrile</i> , <i>febris</i> , a fever	to govern
<i>antiphony</i> , ³ <i>phone</i> (Gk.), sound, voice	<i>anti-English</i>
<i>antipode</i> , <i>podos</i> (Gk.), a foot	<i>anti-American</i>

APO (Gk.) signifies from, as **APOstle**, one sent from, (*stello*, to send).

<i>apocalypse</i> , ⁴ <i>calypto</i> (Gk.), to hide	<i>apogee</i> , <i>ge</i> (Gk.), the earth
or cover	<i>apology</i> , <i>logos</i> (Gk.), speech
<i>apocrypha</i> , ⁵ <i>crypto</i> (Gk.), to hide or	
conceal	

BE* (Sax.) signifies by, as **BEcause**, by the cause.

<i>becalm</i>	<i>begirt</i>	<i>belay</i>
<i>become</i>	<i>behind</i>	<i>bemoan</i>
<i>befall</i>	<i>bemire</i>	<i>beset</i>
<i>befriend</i>	<i>behalf</i>	<i>bestir</i> , &c.

1 *Anadiplosis*, *uplicative* a figure in rhetoric and poetry consisting in the *repetition* of the last word or words in a line or clause of a sentence in the beginning of the next, as:— "He retained his virtues amidst all his *misfortunes*, *misfortunes* which no prudence could foresee or prevent."

2 Literally, letters or words read backwards as *live* makes *evil*, or Dr. Burney's "Honor est a nilo. Horatio Nelson."

3 As one choir *answers to another* in a cathedral.

4 As the *Revelation* written by St. John in the *Isle of Patmos*.

5 Literally *not published by authority*. Thus when the *Jews* published their *sacred books* they called them *canonical and divine*; such as they *did not publish* were called *apocryphal*.

* This prefix is in one sense merely the auxiliary verb *to be*.

BENE (Lat.) signifies good, well, as **BENE**volent, kind, (volo, to will).

benediction, dico dictum, to speak benefaction, facio factum, to make

CATA (Gk.) signifies against, as **CATA**ract, a waterfall, (racta (Gk.), to dash down with violence); also opposition, contrariety, under, down, downward, &c.

catacomb, (combos (Gk.), a hollow or recess catastrophe, trepho (Gk.), to turn
catagraph, grapho (Gk.), to describe catapetalous, petalon (Gk.), a leaf
catapulta,¹ pelte (Gk.), a target

CIRCUM (Lat.) signifies round, roundabout, as **CIRCUM**vent, to come round, (venio ventum, to come).

circumambulate, ambulo ambulatum, circumligation, ligo, to bind
to walk circumscribe, scribo, to write
circumduct, duco ductum, to lead circumspect, specio spectrum, to look
circumference, fero, to carry or bear circumlocution, locutio, a speaking
circumflex, flecto flectum, to bend circumrotation, roto, to turn
circumjacent, jaceo, to lie circumvolve, volvo, to roll

CON (Lat.) signifies with, as **CON**course, (curro cursus, to run).

con undergoes a change somewhat similar to *ad*: thus it is changed into *co*, as *co*equal, equal with; to *cog*, as *cog*nition, *nosco*, to know; to *col*, before *l*, as *col*lect, *lego*, to gather; to *com*, before *m*, *p*, and *b*, as *com*mand, *mando*, to order; *compel*, *pello*, to drive; *combine*, *binus*, two; and to *cor*, before *r*, as *cor*rect, *rectus*, right.

concatenate, catena, a chain connect, necto, to join
concave, cavus, a hollow conscience, scio, to know
conceal, celo, to hide consecrate, sacer, sacred
concede, cedo, to yield consent, sentio, to think
conceit, capio cepi captum, to take ²conserve, servo, to keep

¹ Probably from *pello*, to throw. It was a Roman war engine, capable of throwing a stone upwards of one hundred pounds weight.

² Hence conservative in politics.

concentric, centrum, a centre
concert, certo, to strive
congress, gradior gressum, to go or
 step
concord, cor, cordis, the heart
conclude, cludo, to shut
concrete, cresco cretum, to grow
concur, curro, to run
condemn, damno, to doom
condense, denso, to close
condole, doleo, to grieve
conduct, duco ductum, to lead
confer, fero, to bear
confide, fido, to trust
confirm, firmo, to make strong
confiscate,¹ *fiscus*, a bag
conflagration, flagro, to burn
conflict, fligo flictum, to strike
confluent, fluo, to flow
confound, fundo, to pour out
confront, frons frontis, the face
congeal, gelo, to freeze
congratulate, gratulor gratulatus,
 to rejoice

congregate, grex gregis, a flock
consequence, sequor, to follow
consign, signo, to seal
consist, sisto, to stand
consolidate, solidus, heavy
consort, sors sortis, a lot or kind
conspire, spiro, to breathe
conspicuous, specio, to see
constancy, sto, to stand
constellation, stella, a star
construct, struo structum, to build
consume, sumo, to take
contact, tango tactum, to touch
contemn, temno, to despise
contemporary, tempus temporis, time
contract, traho tractum, to draw
contribute, tribuo, to give
convalescence, valeo, to be strong
convene, venio, to come
converge, vergo, to incline
convert, verito versus, to turn
convolve, volvo, to roll
convulse, vello vulsus, to pull

CO for con.

coeval, ævum, age
coexist, existo, to be
coequal, æquus, equal
cohere, hæreo, to stick

coincide, incido, to fall into (*in et eado*)
co-operate, opera, a work
copartner, partio, to divide
cotemporary, tempus temporis, time

COG for con.

cognition, nosco, to know

cognomen,² *nomen*, a name

¹ *Fiscus*, originally a *hamper, pannier*, or *basket*, but *metonymically* the emperor's treasure, because it was anciently kept in such baskets. *Confiscate*, therefore, means to *transfer private property to the king or the public*, by way of penalty for an offence.

² As Alfred the Great.

COL for con.

<i>collapse, lapso</i> , to slip	<i>college, lego lectum</i> , to gather
<i>collate, latum, (a fero,)</i> to carry, to bring	<i>colligate, ligo</i> , to bind
<i>colleague, lego</i> , to choose	<i>collusion, ludo lusum</i> , to play
<i>collect, lego lectum</i> , to gather	<i>collision, laedo læsum</i> , to strike
	<i>colloquy, loquor</i> , to speak

COM for con.

<i>combine, binus</i> , two	<i>compile, pilo</i> , to pillage
<i>command, mando</i> , to order	<i>complete, pleo</i> , (implies) to fill
<i>commemorate, memoro</i> , to mention	<i>complex, plecto plexum</i> , to weave
<i>commerce, mercor</i> , to buy	<i>complicate, plico plicatum</i> , to fold
<i>commiserate, miseror</i> , to deplore or lament	<i>comport, porto</i> , to bear
<i>commission, mitto missum</i> , to send	<i>comprehend, prehendo</i> , to grasp
<i>compact, pango pactum</i> , to fasten	<i>compress, pressus</i> , pressed
<i>company,¹ panis</i> , bread	<i>compromise, promitto promissum</i> , to promise
<i>compassion, patior passum</i> , to suffer	<i>compunction, pungo punctum</i> , to sting
<i>compel, pello</i> , to drive	<i>compute, puto</i> , to reckon
<i>compensate, penso</i> , to repair	<i>compose, pono positus</i> , to set, put, or lay

COE for con.

<i>correct, rectus</i> , right	<i>corrode, rodo</i> , to gnaw
<i>correspond, respondeo</i> , to answer	<i>corrugate, ruvo</i> , to wrinkle
<i>corroborate, roboro</i> , to strengthen	<i>corrupt, rumpo ruptum</i> , to break

CONTRA (Lat.) signifies against, in opposition, as **CONTRADICT**, to say against, (dico, to say).

<i>contradistinction</i> , distinction	<i>contraposition, pono positum</i> , to place
<i>contradistinguish</i> , distinguish	<i>contravene, venio</i> , to come
<i>contrafissure</i> , fissure or fracture	<i>contraversion, versio</i> , a turning

COUNTER for contra—against.

<i>counteract</i> , act	<i>countersign</i> , sign, mark
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¹ Literally a number of men who *mess* or *eat* together. *Pannier, pantry*, &c., are from the same root.

counterbalance, balance	counterfeit, <i>facio factum</i> , to make
counterchange, change	countermand, <i>mando</i> , to order
countercurrent, current, stream	countermine, mine

DE (Lat.) signifies from, a moving from, separation, as DEpart, to part from.

decamp, <i>campus</i> , a field	delude, <i>ludo</i> , to play or mock
decapitate, <i>caput capitis</i> , the head	demand, <i>mando</i> , to order
decay, <i>cado</i> , to fall	demarcation, <i>marca</i> , a mark
declaim, <i>clamo</i> , to cry out	denounce, <i>nuntio</i> , (<i>et nuncio</i> .) to tell
declare, <i>claro</i> , to make clear	depend, <i>pendeo</i> , to hang
decrease, ¹ <i>creasco</i> , to grow	depict, <i>pingo pictum</i> , to paint
decrepit, <i>crepo crepitum</i> , to creak	⁴ depletion, <i>pleo pletum</i> , to fill
decurrent, <i>curro</i> , to run	⁴ deplore, <i>ploro</i> , to bewail
dedicate, <i>dico</i> , to set apart	depose, <i>pono positum</i> , to put or lay
deduce, <i>duco ductum</i> , to lead or draw	deport, <i>porto</i> , to carry
deface, ¹ <i>facio</i> , to make	⁴ deprave, <i>pravus</i> , wicked
defame, ¹ <i>fama</i> , fame, celebrity	derive, <i>rivus</i> , a stream
define, <i>finio</i> , to limit	⁴ descend, <i>scando</i> , to climb
deflect, <i>flecto</i> , to turn	describe, <i>scribo scripsi</i> , to write
deform, ¹ <i>forma</i> , beauty	design, <i>signo</i> , to sign
defraud, ² <i>fraudo</i> , to cheat	detract, <i>traho tractum</i> , to draw
deliberate, <i>libro</i> , to weigh	deviate, <i>via</i> , a way
delineate, <i>linea</i> , a line	debark, <i>barques</i> (Fr.) a boat or vessel
delirium, ³ <i>lira</i> , a furrow	decline, <i>clino</i> , to lean

DIA (Gk.) signifies through, as DIAMeter, the measure through, (metron, a measure.) See page .

diagram,⁶ *grapho* (Gk.), to write diagonal, *gonia* (Gk.), a corner

¹ See p. 24 (sig. negation).

² To withhold from wrongfully.

³ *Deliro*, to wander from the furrow in ploughing. *Delirious*, wandering, raving.

⁴ See p. 24, augments.

⁵ See p. 24, opposed to *as*.

⁶ Or *diagraph*, as by the French artists for an instrument used in perspective.

- *dialect*,¹ *lego* (Gk.), to speak or write *diapente, pente* (Gk.), five
dialogue, logos (Gk.), sound, speech *diatonic, tonos* (Gk.), sound
diapason,² *pas pason* (Gk.), all

**DIS (Lat.) signifies separation, parting from, negation, privation, &c.
as DISability.**

- | | |
|---|--|
| <i>disabuse</i> , ³ <i>usus</i> , use (page 33) | <i>disengage</i> , [†] <i>gager</i> (Fr.), to pledge, |
| <i>disadvantage</i> , [†] <i>avantage</i> (Fr.), ad- | bet, or hire |
| vantage | [†] <i>disgrace, gratia</i> , grace, favour |
| <i>disaffect</i> , [†] <i>facio factum</i> (page 34) | [†] <i>dishonest, honor</i> , honour |
| <i>disallow</i> , [†] <i>loco</i> (page 34) | [†] <i>disinclination, clino</i> , to bend |
| <i>disapprove</i> , [†] <i>probo probatum</i> , to ap- | [†] <i>disjoin, jungo</i> , to join |
| prove (page 35) | [†] <i>dislike, lic</i> (Sax.), like, even, equal |
| <i>disarm</i> , [†] <i>arma</i> , arms | [†] <i>disoblige, ligo</i> , to bind |
| <i>disavow</i> , [†] <i>voveo</i> , to vow, promise | [†] <i>disorderly, ordo</i> , regularity of dispo- |
| solemnly | sition |
| <i>disaster</i> , ⁴ <i>astron</i> , a star | [†] <i>disown, agen</i> (Sax.), belonging to |
| <i>disband</i> , [†] <i>banda</i> (Sax.), a cord | [†] <i>displace</i> |
| <i>disbelief</i> , [†] <i>geleaf</i> (Sax.), assent, faith | [†] <i>displease, placeo placere</i> , to gratify |
| <i>discompose</i> , [†] <i>pono positus</i> (p. 39) | [†] ⁵ <i>dissent, sentio</i> , to think |
| <i>discord, cor cordis</i> , the heart | <i>disseminate, semino</i> , to sow |
| <i>discourage</i> , [†] <i>cor</i> , the heart | <i>distil, stilla</i> , a drop |
| <i>discredit</i> , [†] <i>credo</i> , to believe | <i>distribute, tribuo</i> , to give |
| <i>disuse</i> , [†] <i>usus</i> , use | |

DI for dis.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <i>dilate, latus</i> , wide | <i>diminish, minuo</i> , to lessen |
| <i>divert, verito verum</i> , to turn | <i>digest, gero gestum</i> , to wear |
| <i>dilapidate, lapido lapidatum</i> , to stone | <i>digress, gradior gressus</i> , to step |
| <i>dilute, luo luitum</i> , to wash | <i>divulge, vulgo</i> , to make public |
| <i>dimension, metior mensus</i> , to measure | |

1 Spoken *through a region*.

2 As the *diapason stop* in an organ.

3 The pupil should here, and elsewhere, point out the *double prefixes*.

4 Of *astrological origin*.

5 Opposed to *assent*.

† Signifies negation.

DIF for **dis**.

<i>differ, fero</i> , to bear	† <i>diffidence, fido</i> , to trust
<i>difficult</i> , † <i>facilis</i> , easy to be done	<i>diffuse, fundo fusum</i> , to pour

EN¹ (**Sax.**) signifies **in, into, or on; to make, as ENable, to make able.** (See page 24, note 5.)

<i>endure, durus</i> , hard	<i>entwine</i>
<i>enforce, force</i> (Fr.), <i>fortis</i> (Lat.) strong	<i>embale</i>
<i>engage, gager</i> , to hire	<i>embalm</i>
<i>engrave</i>	<i>embank</i>
<i>ennoble</i>	<i>embrace</i>
<i>enrich</i>	<i>embattle</i>
<i>enslave</i>	<i>embody</i>
<i>entangle</i>	<i>empale, palus</i> , a stake
<i>entitle</i>	<i>empower</i>
<i>entrap</i>	

EPI (**Gk.**) signifies **upon, forth, as EPIdemic, upon the people, (demos (Gk.), the people.)**

<i>epidermis, derma</i> (Gk.), skin	<i>episcopacy, scopeo</i> (Gk.), to see
<i>epigram, gramma</i> (Gk.), a writing	<i>epistle, stello</i> (Gk.), to send
<i>epigraph, grapho</i> (Gk.), to write	<i>epitaph, tuphos</i> (Gk.), a tomb
<i>epilogue, logos</i> (Gk.), a speech	<i>epitome, tome</i> (Gk.), a section
<i>epiphany, phaino</i> (Gk.), to appear	

EX (**Lat.**) signifies **out of, for, forth, proceeding from, as EXclude, to shut out, (claudio, to shut).** See note 7, page 24.

<i>exact, ago actum</i> , to do or press	<i>except, capio cepi, captum</i> , to take
<i>exaggerate, aggero</i> , to heap	<i>excite, cito</i> , to call
<i>exalt, altus</i> , high	<i>exclaim, clamo</i> , to cry out
<i>exasperate</i> , ² <i>asper</i> , rough	<i>exclude, claudio</i> , to shut
<i>excavate, cavus</i> , a hollow	² <i>excruciate, crucio</i> , to torment
<i>exceed, cedo</i> , to pass	<i>exculpate, culpa</i> , a fault

1 *En* coincides with *Fr. en*, *Lat. in*, *Gk. en*. When the word is borrowed from the French, *en* is more proper than *in*.

2 Here *ex* signifies *excess*.

excuse, causor, to blame
exempt, emo, to buy or take
exhibit, habeo, to have or hold
exhilarate, hilaris, merry
exhort, hortor, to cheer
exhume, humus, the ground
exonerate, onero, to load
exorbitant, orbita, a track
exordium, ordior, to begin
expand, pando, to open

¹*expect, spectro*, to look
expel, pello, to drive
expend, pendo, to weigh
expiate, pio piatus, to atone
²*expire, spiro*, to breathe
explode, plaudo, to clap
³*extempore, tempus temporis*, time
extract, traho tractum, to draw
extrude, trudo trusum, to thrust

E for ex.

edict, dico, to say or speak
edit, edo, to publish, *do dedi datum*,
 to give
educate, duco, to lead
egregious, grex gregis, a herd
eject, jacto, to cast
elaborate, labor, labour

elevate, levo levatum, to raise
elicit, lacio, to allure
eloquent, loquor, to speak
elude, ludo, to play
erect, rego rectus, to stretch or make
 straight
eruption, rumpo ruptum, to break

EX (Gk.) signifies out, &c., (as in Lat.) as **EX**odus, a journey out,
 (hodos (Gk.), a way).

EXTRA (Lat.) signifies beyond, without, more than, further than as
EXTRAordinary.

extravagant, vagans, wandering
extraofficial, officium, one's proper
 business or employment
extraterritorial, terra, the earth

extramundane, mundanus, worldly
extrajudicial, judex, judicis, a judge
extragenous, genus, a kind or family

FOR (Sax.) denotes against, that is, before or aside, a negative or
 privative, as **FOR**bid, to bid not.

forbear
forsake, secan (Sax.), to seek

forsooth, soth (Sax.), true

1 *Specto*, to look, to reach forward, to fix the eyes.

2 *We expire* air at every breath.

3 *Made or spoken at the time, not previously studied.*

FORE (Sax.) signifies before, priority in place, time or importance as
FOREadvise

forearm	foreknow	foreses
forefoot	foreland	foresay
forecastle ¹	foremost	foreshow
foreground	foreordain	forewarn, &c , &c.
forejudge	forerunner	

HYPER (Gk.) signifies over, beyond, as **HYPER**critical, *criticos*, (Gk.),
overcritical

hyperborean, *boreas*, (Gk.) the north hyperbole, *ballo*, (Gk.) to throw
hypermeter, *metron*, (Gk.) a measure hypercritic, *criticos* (Gk.), critical

HYP0 (Gk.) signifies under, as **HYP0**geum, under the earth (*ge* (Gk.),
the earth)

hypocrite,² *crites* (Gk.), a judge hypocaust, *caio* (Gk.), to burn, *causis*,
hypoglottis, *glotta* (Gk.), the tongue a burning
³hyposulphurous

IN (Lat.) signifies in, into, upon (before a verb), as **IN**ject, to
cast in (*jacio jactum*, to cast); not, or want of (before an adj.), as
INfirm, not firm (*firmus*, strong). (See note 1, page 25.)

inability, <i>habilis</i> , able	inaudible, <i>audio</i> , to hear
inaccessible, <i>cedo cessum</i> , to go	inappropriate, <i>proprius</i> , belonging to
inaccurate,† <i>curo curatum</i> , to care	incantation, <i>canto</i> , to sing
inactive, <i>ago actum</i> , to do	incapable, <i>capio</i> , to take
inadequate,† <i>æquus</i> , equal	incessant, <i>cesso</i> , to cease
inanimate, <i>animo animatus</i> , to give life	incarcerate, <i>carcer</i> , a prison
inapplicable,† <i>plico</i> , to fold	incarnate, <i>caro carnis</i> , flesh
inarticulate, <i>articulo</i> , to utter dis- tinctly	incognate, <i>nosco</i> , to know
inattention, <i>tendo</i> , to stretch	incomplete, <i>pleo</i> , to fill
	incorporate, <i>corpus corporis</i> , the body
	incredible, <i>credo</i> , to believe

1 In ancient ships it was really a castle in the fore part of a ship.

2 *Hypocrites* (Gk.), a hypocrite, one that disguises some vice under the opposite virtue.

3 Under sulphurous, or containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid.

+ In all such words as these, whether marked or otherwise, the pupil should be able to point out the double prefix, &c.

<i>incident, cado cecidi</i> , to fall	<i>inflate, flo flatum</i> , to blow
<i>incision, cædo cæsum</i> , to cut	<i>inflect, flecto</i> , to bend
<i>incite, cito</i> , to call	<i>inflexible, flecto flexum</i> , to bend
<i>incline, clino</i> , to bend	<i>influx, fluo fluxum</i> , to flow
<i>include, claudio</i> , to shut	<i>infoliate, folium</i> , a leaf
<i>increase, cresco</i> , to grow	² <i>inform, forma</i> , beauty, form
<i>incumbent, cumbo</i> , to lie down	<i>infract, frango fractum</i> , to break
<i>indecent, decens</i> , becoming, <i>deceo</i> , to become	<i>infuse, fundo fusum</i> , to pour
<i>indelible, deleo</i> , to blot out	³ <i>ingenious, gigno genitum</i> , to beget or produce
<i>indubitable, dubito</i> , to doubt	<i>ingraft, graffan</i> (Sax.), to dig
<i>indent, dens dentis</i> , a tooth	<i>ingratitude, gratus</i> , grateful
<i>indicate, dico</i> , to shew	<i>ingress, gradior gressum</i> , to step
<i>indict</i> ¹ } <i>dico dictum</i> , to speak	<i>inharmonious, harmonia</i> , sweet sounds
<i>indite</i> }	<i>inhabit, habito</i> , to dwell
<i>induce, duco</i> , to lead	<i>inhale, halo</i> , to breathe
<i>indurate, durus</i> , hard	<i>inhere, hæreo</i> , to stick
<i>inebriate, ebrio</i> , to intoxicate	<i>inherit, hæres</i> , an heir
<i>inevitable, vito</i> , to shun	<i>initiate, eo itum</i> , to go
<i>infatuate, fatuus</i> , foolish	<i>injudicious, judico</i> , to judge, <i>judi-</i> <i>cium</i> , judgment
<i>infallible, fallo</i> , to deceive	<i>injury, jus juris</i> , right
<i>infamous, fama</i> , fame	<i>inject, jacio jactum</i> , to throw
<i>infant, fans</i> , speaking	<i>injunction, jungo junctum</i> , to join
<i>infidel, fides</i> , faith	<i>innovate, novo</i> , to make new
<i>infinite, finio</i> , to limit	<i>innocent, noceo</i> , to hurt
<i>infirm, firmus</i> , strong	<i>inquire, quæro</i> , to seek
<i>infect, facio factum</i> , to make	<i>insane, sanus</i> , sound
<i>infer, fero</i> , to produce	<i>inscribe, scribe</i> , to write
<i>infinite, finio finitum</i> , to end	<i>inscrutable, scrutor</i> , to investigate
<i>inflame, flamma</i> , a flame	<i>insoluble, solvo</i> , to loose

1 Authors have been induced to express these words in a *different orthography* in consequence of their *different meanings*. The former to accuse or charge with a crime or misde-meanour; the latter to compose or write, or to dictate what is to be written.

2 Positively to *give form to*, but only so used in poetry—"Breath informs this *fleeting frame*."—Prior.

3 *Ingenious* and *ingenuous* literally being *inborn*. The former respects the *genius* or *mental powers*; the latter the *nobleness of character*.

inspect, <i>specio spectrum</i> , to look	invalid, <i>valeo</i> , to be strong
inspire, <i>spiro</i> , to breathe	⁴ invent, <i>venio ventum</i> , to go or come
instruct, <i>struo structum</i> , to build	invert, <i>verto</i> , to turn
insuperable, <i>supero</i> , to overcome	invest, <i>vestio</i> , to clothe
intemperate, <i>tempero</i> , to moderate	inveterate, <i>vetus veteris</i> , old, confirmed
intend, <i>tendo</i> , to stretch	⁵ invidious, <i>video</i> , to look
inter, <i>terra</i> , the earth	invisible, <i>viso</i> , to see
intoxicate, <i>toxicum</i> , poison	invincible, <i>vinco</i> , to conquer
intractable, <i>traho tractum</i> , to draw	invoke, <i>voco</i> , to call
intrude, <i>trudo</i> , to thrust	involuntary, <i>volo</i> , to be willing
inundate, <i>unda</i> , a wave	involve, <i>volvo</i> , to roll
invade, <i>vado vasum</i> , to go	

IG for in.

ignoble, <i>nobilis</i> , distinguished	ignominy, <i>nomen</i> , a name
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I for in.

ignorant, *gnarus*, knowing

IM for in.

immaterial, <i>materia</i> , matter	impetuous, <i>peto</i> , to urge
immoral, <i>mos moris</i> , manner	implacable, <i>placo</i> , to appease
immortal, <i>mors mortis</i> , death	implicit, <i>plico</i> , to fold
immoveable, <i>moveo</i> , to move	implore, <i>ploro</i> , to cry out
immutable, <i>muto</i> , to change	import, <i>porto</i> , to bear
impalpable, <i>palpo</i> , to handle	impossible, <i>possum</i> , to be able
impale, <i>palus</i> , a pole	impotent, <i>potens</i> , strong
impatient, <i>patior</i> , to suffer	improper, <i>proprius</i> , proper
impart, <i>partior</i> , to divide	improvident, <i>providens</i> , careful
impel, <i>pello</i> , to drive	imprudent, <i>prudens</i> , wise
impend, <i>pendeo</i> , to hang	impunity, <i>punio</i> , to punish
impenitent, <i>pœniteo</i> , to cause repent-	impute, <i>puto</i> , to think
ance	

4 Literally *to come to*, or *fall on*; common language *to find out*.

5 Literally *a looking against*. That which is likely to incur ill-will, or to provoke envy.

IR for in.

irradiate, <i>radio</i> , to shine	¹ irreverent, <i>vereor</i> , to fear or stand in
irrational, <i>ratio</i> , reason	awe of
irregular, <i>regularis</i> , regular	irreligious, <i>ligo</i> , to bind
irresolute, <i>resolutio</i> , a resolution	

INTER (Lat.) signifies between, or among (mutual), as **INTERcede**, to go between, (*cedo cessum*, to go).

intercept, <i>cipio captum</i> , to take or stop	interpose, <i>pono positum</i> , to put
intercourse, <i>curro cursum</i> , to run	interregnum, <i>regnum</i> , a reign
interleave	interrupt, <i>rumpo ruptum</i> , to break
interline, <i>linum</i> , a thread	interrogate, <i>rogo rogatum</i> , to ask
interlude, <i>ludo</i> , to play	intersect, <i>seco sectum</i> , to cut
intermediate, <i>medius</i> , the middle	intersperse, <i>spargo sparsum</i> , to scatter
intermix, <i>misceo mixtum</i> , to mingle or mix	intervene, <i>venio ventum</i> , to come
	interdict, <i>dico dictum</i> , to say

INTRO (Lat.) signifies into, within, as **INTROduce**, to lead in, (*duco ductum*, to lead).

intromission, <i>mitto missus</i> , sent	introspect, <i>specio spectrum</i> , to look
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META (Gk.) signifies over, beyond, change, as **METAmorphose**, to transform, (*morphe* (Gk.), form, shape).

metaphor, <i>phero</i> (Gk.), to carry	¹ metaphrase, <i>phrasis</i> (Gk.), a phrase
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MIS (Gothic) signifies error, erroneous, wrong, as **MISguide**, to lead improperly.

misapply	mistake
mislead	mistrust
misstate	&c. &c.

1 Reverence—fear mingled with respect and esteem; veneration.

"The fear acceptable to God is a filial fear, an awful reverence of the divine nature, proceeding from a just esteem of his perfections, which produces in us an inclination to His service, and an unwillingness to offend Him."—*Rogers*.

1 A verbal translation. This word is opposed to paraphrase (which see).

This prefix is most frequently used before words compounded of other prefixes, root-words, and affixes, as,

misconception	- -	mis	con	capio	} ion
				cepi	
misinform	- -	mis	in	forma	
misrepresentation	-	mis	re	præsens præsentis	} ation

NON (Lat.) signifies not, negation, as **NON**sense, absence of sense.

nonability	nonconformist	nondelivery
nonappearance	noncontagious	nondescript
nonattendance	¹ noncontemporaneous	&c. &c. &c.

OB (Lat.) signifies in front, about, against, for, as **OB**ject, to throw against, or oppose, (*jacio jeci jactum*, to throw).

The literal meaning of *ob* is "in the way of." (See page 25.)

obdurate, <i>duro duratum</i> , to harden	observe, <i>servo</i> , to keep or hold
object, <i>jaceo jeci jactum</i> , to cast	obstacle, <i>sto</i> , to stand
oblate, <i>latus</i> , broad	obstruct, <i>struo structum</i> , to build
oblige, <i>ligo ligatum</i> , to bind	obtain, <i>teneo</i> , to hold
obliterate, <i>littera</i> , a letter	obtrude, <i>trudo trusum</i> , to thrust
oblong, <i>longus</i> , long	obtuse, <i>tusus</i> , (from <i>tundo</i>), bruised
obloquy, <i>loquor</i> , to speak	obviate, ³ <i>via</i> , a way
obnoxious, ² <i>noxius</i> , hurtful	

OC for ob.

occur, ⁴ <i>curro</i> , to run	occult, <i>celo celatum</i> , to hide
occasion, <i>cado casum</i> , to fall	occupy, <i>capio</i> , to seize

OF for ob.

offend, <i>fendo</i> , to strike	office, <i>facio</i> , to make or do
offer, <i>fero</i> , to bring	

1 This word is frequently changed to noncotemporaneous, cotemporaneous, &c., which latter orthography is certainly preferable, being more easily pronounced and equally correct.

2 Intensive.

3 Literally to meet in the way; hence to prevent by interception, or to remove at the beginning: present usage to remove in general, as difficulties or objections.

4 To meet, run against; therefore, to meet or come to the mind.

OP for ob.

opponent, *pono*, to put oppugn, *pugno*, to fight
 oppress,¹ *premo pressum*, to press

ORTHOS (Gk.) signifies right, true, as **ORTHOepy**, (*epos* (Gk.),
 a word,) correct pronunciation of words.

orthodoxy, *doxa* (Gk.), opinion orthodromy, *dromos* (Gk.), a course
 orthogon, *gonia* (Gk.), an angle orthometry, *metron* (Gk.), a measure

OUT (Sax.) signifies beyond, over, as **OUTcast**, one cast out.

outbid, to bid beyond outdone, done beyond, beaten
 outburst, burst beyond the usual outlandish, land
 bounds

PARA (Gk.) signifies by the side of, as **PARAllel**, side by side,
 (*allelon* (Gk.) by the side).

„ „ out of, passing through, beyond, as **PAR-**
 oxyism, something sharp passing through,
 (*oxus* (Gk.), sharp).

„ „ against, contrary, as **PARAdox**, contrary to
 opinion, (*doxa* (Gk.), an opinion).

parable, *ballo* (Gk.), to throw parelcon,⁴ *helco* (Gk.), to draw
 paradigm, *digma* (Gk.), an example paracentric, *centron* (Gk.), a circle
 paragraph,² *grapho* (Gk.), to write paralogy,⁵ *logos* (Gk.), a discourse
 paraphrase,³ *phrasis* (Gk.), a phrase parody, *ode* (Gk.), a song

1 Intensive.

2 A distinct part of a discourse; a writing or a chapter which relates to a particular point; a marginal note, sometimes marked thus ¶, or by a break in the composition.

3 An explanation of some text or book in a more clear and ample manner than is expressed in the original, (as is attempted in the *paraphrase of the New Testament*, &c.)

4 The addition of a word or syllable to another, as in these exercises.

5 False reasoning.

PER (Lat.) signifies through, or beyond, as **PER**ambulate, to walk through, (ambulo ambulatum, to walk).

See page 26, note 1.

perceive, *cipio cepi*, to take
 percolate, *colo colatum*, to strain
 perennial, *annus*, a year
 perfect,¹ *facio factum*, to make
 perfidy, *fides*, faith
 perfoliate, *folium*, a leaf
 perform, *formo*, to form
 perfume, *fumus*, smoke
 perfuse, *fundo fusum*, to pour
 perjure,² *juro*, to swear
 permeable, *meo*, to pass
 permit, *mitto missum*, to send
 permutation, *muto mutatum*, to change
 pernicious, *nex necis*, death
 peroration, *oro*, to pray, or *oratio*, a speech

perpendicular, *pendeo*, to hang
 perpetrate,³ *patro*, to go through with
 perplex, *plecto plexum*, to twist, to fold
 perquisite,⁴ *quæro*, to seek
 persecute, *sequor*, to pursue
 persist, *sisto*, to stand
 perspective, *specio spectrum*, to see
 perspire, *spiro*, to breathe
 persuade, *suadeo*, to urge
 pertain, *teneo*, to hold
 perturbate, *turbo*, to stir
 pervade, *vado*, to go
 pervert, *verto*, to turn
 pervious,⁵ *via*, a way

PERI (Gk.) signifies around, near, about, as **PERI**meter, the measure round, (metron (Gk.), a measure).

perianth,⁶ *anthos* (Gk.) a flower
 pericardium, *cardia* (Gk.), the heart
 pericarp, *carpos* (Gk.), fruit
 perigraph, *grapho* (Gk.), to write
 perihelion, *helios* (Gk.), the sun

period, *odos* (Gk.), a way
 periphery, *phero* (Gk.), to bear
 periscii, *skia* (Gk.), a shadow
 peritrochium, *trochos* (Gk.), a wheel

1 To make through, or to carry to the end.

2 To swear *beyond the truth or falsely*.

3 Always used to express an evil act.

4 Something *sought for* through an office or position.

5 Admitting a way or passage *through*.

6 A term in *botany* used when the *calyx* and *corolla* are combined and *not distinct* from each other, as in the tulip.

POST (Lat.) signifies after, behind, since, &c., as **POSTscript**, written after, (*scribo scriptum*, to write).

postdate, datum, date
postpone, pono, to put
posthumous, humo, to bury

postfix, figo fixum, to stick
postmortem, mors mortis, death

PRE (Lat.) signifies before, as **PREdict**, to tell or say before, (*dico dictum*, to say).

See page 26, note 3.

preamble, ambulo, to go
precaution, caveo cautum, to beware
precede, cedo, to go
precentor, canto, to sing
precinct, cingo cinctum, to surround
preclude, claudio, to shut
precocious, coquo coctum, to prepare
precursor, curro cursum, to run
predestinate, destino, to appoint
predominate, dominor, to rule
prefer, fero, to bear
prejudice, judico, to judge
preliminary, limen, a limit
prelude, ludo, to play

premature, maturus, ripe
premonitory, moneo monitum, to advise, warn, &c.
preponderate, pondero, to weigh
preposterous,¹ posterus, hinder, coming after
preside, sedeo, to sit
presume, sumo, to take
prescience, scio, to know
prescribe, scribo scriptum, to write
pretend, tendo, to stretch
prevail, valeo, to be strong
prevent, venio ventum, to come

Many words might be added whose roots should be thoroughly understood by the English student, after having been exercised in the previous pages, such as *prejudge, preordain, predispose, preoccupy, preconceive*, &c., &c.

PRO (Lat.) signifies for, before, in front, forward, as **PROceed**, to move forward, (*cedo*, to move).

See page 26, note 4.

proclaim, clamo, to cry out
procure, curo, to take care
produce, duco, to lead

profane, fanum, a temple
profuse, fundo fustum, to pour
profile, filum, a line or thread

1 Literally having that first which ought to be last.

<i>profligate, fligo</i> , to dash	<i>propound, pono</i> , to put
<i>profound, fundus</i> , the bottom	<i>propose, pono positum</i> , to put
<i>progress, gradior gressum</i> , to advance	<i>prorogue</i> , ¹ <i>rogo</i> , to ask or interrogate
<i>prohibit, habeo</i> , to hold	<i>proscribe, scribo</i> , to write
<i>project, jacio jactum</i> , to throw	<i>prospect, specio spectrum</i> , to see
<i>prolix, latus</i> , drawn out	<i>protect, tego tectum</i> , to cover
<i>promise, mitto missum</i> , to send	<i>protest, testor</i> , to affirm
<i>promontory, mons montis</i> , a mountain	<i>protrude, trudo</i> , to thrust
<i>promote, moveo motum</i> , to move	<i>protuberance, tubero</i> , a knob
<i>pronoun, nomen</i> , a name	<i>proverb, verbum</i> , a word
<i>pronounce, nuncio</i> to speak	<i>provide, video</i> , to see
<i>propel, pello</i> , to drive	<i>provoke, voco</i> , to call
	<i>protract, traho tractum</i> , to draw

RE (Lat.) signifies back, again, as REcall, to call back.

See page 26, note 5.

<i>reanimate, anima</i> , life	<i>remand, mando</i> , to order
<i>recede, cedo</i> , to go	<i>remit, mitto missum</i> , to send
<i>receive, capio cepi</i> , to take	<i>remote, moveo motum</i> , to move
<i>recess, cedo cessum</i> , to go	<i>renounce, nuncio</i> , to tell
<i>recite, cito</i> , to call	<i>renovate, novo</i> , to make new
<i>recline, clino</i> , to bend	<i>repair, pario</i> , to make ready
<i>recollect, lego lectum</i> , to gather	<i>repel, pello</i> , to drive
<i>recompense, penso pensatum</i> , to make amends for	<i>replete, pleo pletum</i> , to fill
<i>redolent, oleo</i> , to smell of	<i>reprehend, prehendo</i> , to take
<i>reduce, duco</i> , to lead	<i>repugnant, pugno</i> , to fight
<i>reflect, flecto flexum</i> , to bend	<i>reserve, servo</i> , to keep
<i>refuge, fugio</i> , to fly	<i>resign, signum</i> , a seal
<i>refund, fundo</i> , to pour	<i>respire, spiro</i> , to breathe
<i>reject, jacio jactum</i> , to throw	<i>respond, spondeo sponsum</i> , to promise, to answer
<i>relapse, lapsus</i> , a slip	<i>restrict, stringo strictum</i> , to hold fast
<i>relate, latum (à fero)</i> , to carry	<i>resume, sumo sumptum</i> , to take

¹ *Prorogo* (Lat.), to prolong, continue, or protract, as to continue the parliament from one session to another.

<i>retain, teneo tentum</i> , to hold	<i>revive, vivo</i> , to live
<i>retract, traho tractum</i> , to draw	<i>revoke, voco</i> , to call
<i>reverse, verto versum</i> , to turn	<i>revolve, volvo</i> , to turn or roll
<i>revise, video visum</i> , to see	

Very many words might be added, such as *regain, retake, refill*, &c., &c.

RETRO (Lat.) signifies backwards, as **RETRO**action, an action returned.

<i>retrocede, cedo</i> , to go	<i>retropulsion, pulso</i> , to drive
<i>retroduction, duco ductum</i> , to lead	<i>retrospective, specio spectrum</i> , to look
<i>retrofracture, fractus</i> , broken	<i>retroverted, verto versum</i> , to turn
<i>retrograde, gradior gressum</i> , to go	

SE (Lat.) signifies apart from, as **SE**cede, to separate from, (*cedo cessum*, to move).

<i>seclude, cludo</i> , to shut	<i>select, lego lectum</i> , to pick or cull
<i>seduce, duco</i> , to lead	<i>separate, paro paratum</i> , to make or shape

SEMI (Lat.) signifies half, as **SEMI**quaver, half a quaver.

<i>semiannual</i>	<i>semicolon</i>
<i>semiosseous, os ossis</i> , a bone	<i>semibreve</i>

SUB (Lat.) signifies below, under, as **SUB**terranean, under ground, (terra, the earth).

See note 6, page 26.

<i>subcommittee</i>	<i>subpæna, pæna</i> , penalty
<i>subdivide</i>	<i>subscribe, scribo</i> , to write
<i>subadjacent, jaceo</i> , to lie	<i>subsist, sisto</i> , to stand
<i>subject, jacio jactum</i> , to throw	<i>subsoil, solum</i> , the ground
<i>subjoin, jungo junctum</i> , to join	<i>substance, sto</i> , to stand
<i>subjugate, jugo</i> , to yoke	<i>subtract, traho tractum</i> , to draw
<i>submarine, mare</i> , the sea	<i>subtend, tendo</i> , to stretch
<i>submerge, mergo mersum</i> , to plunge	<i>subterfuge, fugio</i> , to fly
<i>submit, mitto missum</i> , to send	<i>subterraneous, terra</i> , the earth
<i>subordinate, ordo</i> , order	<i>suburbs, urbs urbis</i> , a city
<i>subocular, oculus</i> , the eye	<i>subvert, verto</i> , to turn
<i>suborn, orno</i> , to provide for	

SUC for sub.succeed, *cedo*, to yieldsuccour, *curro*, to run**SUP for sub.**support, *porto*, to carrysuppress, *premo pressum*, to presssuppose, *pono positum*, to put

SUB, a contraction of super (Lat.), over, above, upon, or after, as
SURvive, to live after, (*vivo*, to live).

surcharge

surpass

surcoat

surmount

surface

surplus, *plus*, more**SUS for sub.**susceptible, *cipio cepi*, to takesuspend, *pendo*, to hangsuspect, *specio spectrum*, to view

SUPER (Lat.) signifies above, over, excess, as **SUPER**abound, to
be more than sufficient.

superadd, *addo*, to add

superintend

superannuate, *annus*, a year

supernatural

superficial, *facies*, a facesupernumerary, *numerus*, a number

superfine

supersede, *sedeo*, to sitsuperfluous, *fluo*, to flowsuperstruct, *struo structum*, to buildsuperhuman, *humanus*, humansupervise, *video visum*, to looksuperincumbent,¹ *cumbo*, to lie down

SYN (Gk.) signifies with, uniting, joining, agreeing, as **SYN**dic,
a sort of magistrate, (*dike* (Gk.), justice).

synod, *hodos* (Gk.), a waysynopsis, *opsis* (Gk.), a viewsynonyme, *onoma* (Gk.), a namesyntax,² *tasso* (Gk.), to put or arrange**SYS for syn.**system, *istemi* (Gk.), to set

¹ *Super-in*, prefixes; *cumbo*, root; *ent*, affix. See former pages for similar instances.

² The putting of sentences together.

TRANS (Lat.) signifies over, across, beyond, as **TRANSport**, to carry over, (porto, to carry).

See note 9, page 26.

<i>transalpine</i>	<i>transfuse, fundo fusum</i> , to pour
<i>transatlantic</i>	<i>transmute, muto</i> , to change
<i>transcend, scando</i> , to climb	<i>transparent, pareo</i> , to appear
<i>transcribe, scribo</i> , to write	<i>transport, porto</i> , to carry
<i>transfer, fero</i> , to bear	<i>transpose, pono positum</i> , (<i>poser</i> , Fr.)
<i>transform, forma</i> , form, beauty	to put
<i>transgress, gradior gressus</i> , to step	<i>transverse, verito versus</i> , to turn
<i>transmit, mitto</i> , to send	<i>translate, fero latus</i> , to bear
<i>transact, ago actum</i> , to do	<i>transmarine, mare</i> , the sea

TRI (Lat.) signifies three, as **TRIcolor**, of three colors.

<i>triangle, angulus</i> , a corner	<i>trifolium, folium</i> , a leaf
<i>triceps, caput</i> , the head	<i>trinity, unitas</i> , one
<i>trident, dens dentis</i> , a tooth	<i>tripartite, partitus</i> , parted or divided
<i>triennial, annus</i> , a year	<i>triplicate, plico</i> , to fold

ULTRA (Lat.) signifies beyond, as **ULTRAmarine**,¹ beyond the sea, (mare, the sea).

<i>ultramontane, mons montis</i> , a mountain	<i>ultramundane, mundus</i> , the world
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UN² signifies not (in adjectives), as **UNwell**, not well.

„ „ want or absence of (in nouns), as **UNevenness**.

„ „ annulling or reversing (in verbs), as **UNasked**.

¹ Also a beautiful and durable sky-blue color, formed of the mineral called *lapis lazuli*.

² As the compounds formed with *un* are so common and so well known, it is unnecessary to give examples in illustration.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE.

The Author feels it due to himself to observe here, that it is not pretended that these "Aids," and especially the Rules for Spelling, with the examples and exceptions under each, are by any means exhaustive; the vast number of anomalies in our language rendering the subject one that demands more time for examination than he has been able to command hitherto.

Thus much has been attempted, however, to supply what he has felt to be a most pressing want in every-day instruction; and should this edition, in its present crude state, meet with a favorable reception, he hopes to introduce some additions and improvements in the next.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION,
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